PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,836.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. ~19 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23th Sept.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN ...	9636
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th "	MALWA	10,883	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 26th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 518 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Calcutta	7512	...	Sep. 28
C City of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5321	„ 19	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	„ 22	„ 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	„ 18
A City of Agra	4693	18	„ 30
B City of Mahras	4684	Jan. 9, 1910	...
C City of Manchester...	5574	„ 14	Jan. 23 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi.....	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez.....	413	627	319	461	347	517
„ Port said.....	446	677	332	512	380	572
„ Marseilles, Genoa or Naples.....	573	935	429	649	495	770
„ Liverpool	675	960	462	704	517	792
„ London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning viâ Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	489	*809	570	*220

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 815, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	64 7	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	23th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester...	5554	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E.f. Bates & Son's Agency.
„ Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— „ Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co.,Ld.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshuffle of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route viâ.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 27th Sept.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
GOALPARA	2,147	Mon. 27th Sept.	4 p. m.	V.M. & D.**
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 30th Sept.	9 a. m.	O.Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 1st Oct.	6a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and O. Mandvie,
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka,
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, sailing on or about 29th Sept.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 27th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh,

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 30th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th September, 1909.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Combin	30th Sept. 1909
DUMERA	5,843	Rouatat.....	28th Oct. „
SALAZIE	5,147	Marais	25th Nov. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,374	Barillon	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,374	Barillon ...	9th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier ...	9th Nov. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	18th „ 1909

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA.....	G. Bergaglian..	6000	24th Sept. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER.....	5423	A. Foresti.....	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th „
AFRICA	4720	.....	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th „
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
AFRICA	4720	.....	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th „
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
S.P. FERDINAND.	6048	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5325	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS.....	6000	B. Beinarz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabochia ..	28th April
AUSTRIA.....	7388	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice .....Rs. 385 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 577-8 „ 750 *
Single Class to London ..... „ 480 „ 635 *
Single Class to London and back..... „ 767-8 „1020*

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675
Single Class to London ..... „ 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... „ 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.
POST BOX 249.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. PICKFORDS, LD. SUTTON & CO. } LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 900,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong;	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Motebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Shownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES,
REINFORCED AND SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Don't be Misled!

Cheap tyres are not good tyres.

DUNLOPS

are advanced in price so that

QUALITY

may be maintained.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C. :

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the
Bombay Municipality.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 1st October, 1909, the timings of the Passenger trains on the Main Line and Branches and of the Local and Suburban trains between Colaba and Virar on the Broadgauge section of this Company's system will be revised.

Detailed timings may be ascertained from the sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1909.

SEALED TENDERS for Medical Store supplies will be received up to 12 noon on the 1st November, 1909.

Tender and schedule forms can be had on written or personal application on payment of a fee of one rupee per set.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

C. F. MARR, Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Medical Storekeeper to Government, Madras.
Government Medical Stores,
Madras, 16th September, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

FROM the first of October 1909, the timings of Passenger and Mail trains on the G. I. P. system will be revised. For details and further information see sheet Time Tables which will be exhibited at stations.

Information can also be obtained from undersigned or Station Masters.

H. C. Radford,
For General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1909.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

ENTRIES for the Musical Knowledge Examination close on THURSDAY, 30th September.

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Local Secretary,
Bombay.

GRAMOPHONE RECORD DEALERS are requested to send their lists, especially of Hindustani Comic Records, to GOPINATH PANDIT, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay, as early as possible.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January 1910.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on MONDAY, 18th October 1909, and should be addressed to the ACTING CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS FOR STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on TUESDAY, 19th October 1909.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE ACTING CHIEF AUDITOR,
Gorakhpur, B. and N.-W. Ry.,
18th September, 1909. Gorakhpur.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
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THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 79,640 cft. of teak, 2,730 cft. of Black wood and 9,900 cft. of Jungle wood at the Kodibag Coast Timber Depot near Karwar on the 1st November, 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, W. D.
Karwar, 20th September, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Mr. J. F. Karaka, Sardar's Palace, Apollo Street, up to THURSDAY the 30th instant, for the work of the foundations of the new "Grand Opera House" to be built at the junction of New Queen's Road and Mathew Road.

Mr. Karaka does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For Forms of Tender, Plans and other particulars, apply to Mr. A. L. COLACO, A. M. I. C. E. I., Architect, at his Office, 9, Hornby Road.

25th September, 1909.

MR. J. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S., having DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP with Messrs. B. SCOTT & Co., begs to inform his constituents that he has started practice on his own account at No. 5—12, Queen's Road, Bombay and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Letters—5, Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telegrams—"Charger" Bombay.
Telephone—1090.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

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BAZAAR
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DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

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They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

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REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer' Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts, I. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

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HIGH COURT, O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 437 of 1909.
The Firm of Vussonji Tricumji & Co .... Plaintiffs
vs.
Esmailbhoy Shivjee and others .... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna, Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy and Mathuradas Gocuidas, the Receivers appointed by the Order of this Honourable Court, in the above Suit, on the 17th day of June, 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following very valuable landed properties on the days and at the time and place mentioned below:—

Lot No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th October, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwellinghouse and bungalow, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Mazagon Road, out of the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1804 square yards or thereabouts, forming a portion of a big plot of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 18, New No. 16244, Old Survey No. 8, and New Survey No. 2/3604, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward E. No. 4791, and Street No. 14 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by Lot No. 6 and partly by Lot No. 7, on or towards the west partly by the Mazagon and partly by the Waribunder Road, on or towards the north by passage of Lot No. 6, and beyond that by Lot No. 2, and on or towards the south by the Waribundar Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Hassam and marked as Plot No. 1 on the plan.

Lot No. 2, on the same day.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwellinghouse or bunglow, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub.district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2334 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a big plot of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 18, New No. 16,244, Old Survey No. 8, and New Survey No. 2-3604, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4790, and Street No. 13, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by Lot No. 6, on or towards the west by the Mazagon Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by Lot No. 3, and on or towards the south by Lot No. 6, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in occupation of tenants of the the late Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Hassam, deceased, and marked plot No. 2 on the plan.

Lot No. 3, on the same day.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouses or bunglows, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagaon Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3008 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a big plot of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 18, New No. 16,244, Old Survey No. 8, and New Survey No. 2/3604, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E. Ward Nos. 4792, 4799, and Street Nos. 15, 22, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by Lot No. 5, and partly by Lot No. 7, on or towards the West by the Mazagaon Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the passage of Lot No. 5, and beyond that by Lot 4, on or towards the south partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by Lot No. 6 and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Ebrahimbhoy Hassam and marked No. 3 on the plan.

Lot No. 4, on the same day.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwellinghouses or bungalow, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazgaon Road, out of the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4019 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a big plot of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 18, and New No. 16244, Old Survey No. 8, and New Survey No. 2/3604 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4,800, and Street No. 23, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by Lot No. 9, on or towards the west by the Mazagaon Road aforsaid, on or towards the north by the property of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, on or towards the south by Lot No. 5, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Hassam, and marked Plot No. 4 on the plan.

Lot No. 5.

On THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement and dwellinghouse or bunglow, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagaon Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3475 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a big plot of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 18, New No. 16244, Old Survey No. 8, and New Survey No. 2/3604, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E. Ward No. 4793, and Street No. 16, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by lot No. 8 and partly by Lot No. 9, on or towards the west partly by the Mazagon Road aforesaid, and partly by Lot No. 3, on or towards the north partly by Lot No. 4, and partly by Lot No. 9, and on or towards the south by Lot No. 6, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Hassam, deceased, and marked as Plot No. 5 on the plan.

Lot No. 6, on the same day.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouses, bungalow, and sheds, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagaon Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6846 square yards, or thereabouts, forming portion of a big plot of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 16244, Old Survey No. 8, and New Survey No. 2/3604, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 4785—4789, and Street Nos. 8-12, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by Lot No. 1, and partly by Lot No. 8, on or towards the west partly by the Mazagaon Road aforesaid and partly by Lot No. 2, and partly by Lot No 3, on or towards the north partly by Lot No. 3 and partly by Lot No. 5, or towards the south partly by Lot No. 1, and partly by Lot No. 7, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Hassam and marked as Plot No. 6 on the plan.

Lot No. 7, on the same day.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, sheds and stables standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Belvedere Hill Road, and on the north side of Waribunder Road, outside the Fort, in Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6181 square yards or thereabouts, of which 622 square yards is leasehold and the remaining 5569 square yards is freehold, forming portion of a big plot of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 16244, Old Survey Nos. 9 and 8, and New Survey No. 1-1a-2-2a, 3604 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward Nos. 4783 and 7022 and Street Nos. 3 and 6, and bounded on or towards the east by the Belvedere Hill Road aforesaid, on or towards the west partly by Lot No. 1, and partly by Lot No. 6, on or towards the north partly by Lot No. 6, and partly by Lot by No. 8, on or towards the south by the Waribunder Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Hassam and marked as Plot No. 7 on the plan.

Lot No. 8, on the same day.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwellinghouses and chawls, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the west side of Belvedere Hill Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2480 square yards, forming portion of a big plot of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 18, New No. 16244, Old Survey No. 7, and New Survey No. 1-1a-2a/ 3604 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7025, and Street No. 7, and bounded on or towards the east by the Belvedere Hill Road, on or towards the west partly by Lot No. 5 and partly by Lot No. 6, on or towards the north by Lot No. 9, and on or towards the south by Lot No. 7 and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Hassam, and marked as Plot No. 8 on the plan.

Lot No. 9.

On Friday, the 8th October, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of vacant leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—CONTD.

the west side of Belvedere Hill Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,558 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a big plot of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 18, New No. 16,244, Old Survey No. 7, and New Survey No. 1-1 a-2a/ 3604, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No and Street No. and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Belevedere Hill Road aforesaid, on or towards the west partly by Lot No. IV and partly by Lot No. V, on or towards the north by the property of Methodist Episcopal Mission and on or towards the south partly by Lot No. V. and partly by Lot No. VIII and marked as Plot No. 9 on the plan.

Lot. No. 10, on the same day.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwellinghouse, sheds and chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Belvedere Hill Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2535 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a big plot of land, registered in the Books of of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 18, New No. 16244, Old Survey No. 7, and New Survey No. 1-1a 2a/3604, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 7026-7028, and Street Nos. 9-13, and bounded as follows, i. e., on or towards the east partly by Belvedere Hill Road, and partly by property of Framji Hormusji Sethna, on or towards the west and north by the Belvedere Hill Road, and on or towards the South partly by Lot No. XI, and partly by the property of Framji Hormasji Sethna, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Hassam, and marked as Plot No. 10 on the plan.

Lot No. 11, on the same day.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements buildings and a godown standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Belevedere Hill Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 812 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a big plot of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 18, New No. 16244, Old Survey No. 8 and New Survey No. 2/3604, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 7029, and Street No. 15, and bounded as follows, i. e., on or towards the east by the property of Mr. Framji Hormasji Sethna, on or towards the west by the Belvedere Hill Road aforesaid, on or towards the north partly by lot No. X, and partly by the property of Mr. Framji Hormji Sethna, on or towards the south by the Waribunder Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Hassam and marked as Plot No. 11 on the plan.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Janmietram and Madan, Solicitors and the Attorneys for the Receivers, at their Office in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th September, 1909.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Chowpatti House," Chowpatti, at the back of Wilson College and just opposite the late Mr. Talyarkhan's residence, the very valuable and artistic "selected" pieces of furniture such as telescopic dining table, arm chairs, meatsafes, marble-top teapoys, 2 old violins, 1 platedbound benjo by Rose, perambulator and child's tryeycle, engineering and other books, teapoys, whatnot, plateglass, bookcase, sideboards, marble-top circular table, rich fan design upholster, set of drawingroom suits in 10 pieces, lined silk flower tapestery and covers, chess and tiletop teapoys, elegant drawingroom cabinets and chiffoniers, corner and side cabinets, marble top chipendale, round and side tables, picture easels, easy chairs, verandah benches, hat and umbrella stands, mahoganized single bedsteads, dressing and washand marble-top tables, cloth baskets, single and double bevelled mirror-door almirahs and wardrobes, made to order, writing table, Indian large size carpets, rich glass and porcelainware, Elkington platedware, thurmos flasks, solid silverware, mahogany entire brass frame, upright cottage piano, specially built for Indian climate by Rose & Co., gold embroidered folding Chinese screen, very old Chinese large and small flower jars, one century old ebonized cloth chest, linen table cloths, one 18ct. gold hunting English minute repeater watch, gold chains, gold coins, one nearly new grand concert gramophone with 75 English and Indian records, copper utensils, one English rubber-tyred steel wheels, nearly new, comfortable roomy and light victoria, one handsome grey, quiet, real Arab horse, 14-3, aged five, free of bad marcks, one English solid leather, silver mounted single harness to match, etc., etc., the property of the late Mrs. J. Collett.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

COLLETT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Rev. McNAIR'S
FAMOUS CHOUTHEA POWDERS.

INFALLIBLE CURE and preventive for the MALARIAL FEVER. Quinine cannot be compared to it. ONE SINGLE POWDER only necessary to effect a cure and ONE SINGLE POWDER taken once a week, during the Rainy Season, will prevent an attack of fever. Sold in packets of 6 Powders at Re. 1 per Packet with directions. V. P. P.—Mrs. B. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

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Opened for Business in 1907.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

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RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... „ 15,900,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Changchung, Dalron (Dairy), Hankow, Honolulu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Liaoyang, Lyons, Fengtien Mukden, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Ryojun Port Arthur, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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Manager,

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Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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J GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund .... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KOBE, LONDON, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, YLOILO

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Subscribed Capital .... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... „ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

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Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Managing Director.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt 4,178 tons, Captain F. Summers, arrived in harbour on Friday morning from London with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Beira, 2,591 tons, Captain H. E Elford arrived in harbour on Friday from Colombo in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay 2499 tons, Captain W. Harris, arrived in harbour on Friday from Birkenhead with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia 3,269 tons, Captain A. Tait will sail to-day for Marseilles, and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 23rd September should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .... Capt F G Bird .... R Navy
R I M S Investigator .... Lieut Thyne in charge .... Survey S
R I M S Palinurus .... Lieut Thyne in charge .. Survey St
R I M S Mayo ... Comdr ... W B Huddleston ... R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ... ... Comdr F. Dobson ...... R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour ...... R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ... Comdr A. Willock ... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 24.

Alavi .... 2324 Hill .... B & P S N Co
Argenfelf ...... 3561 Volkmann .... T Morrison & Co
Berra ...... 2591 Elford .... W & A Graham & Co
Britannia ...... 1969 Halse .... Bo & H S N Co
Banca .... 3794 Collyer .... P & O Co
Celtie King ...... 2589 Humphrey ...
Devanha ...... 4785 Powell .... P & O Co
Egypt .... 4178 Summers .... P & O Co
Hydra .... 831 Kirseborn ... F F Campbell & Co
Hohenfels ... 3437 ... Muller ...... W & A Graham & Co
Kasara .... 505 Elton .... M M & Co
Muttra .... 2985 Seddon .... M M & Co
Mohamadi ...... 1251 ...... Gore .... B & P S & Co
Nairung .... 2862 Corkhill ...... T Morrison & Co
Persia .... 4198 Haughton ... London ... 25-9 P & O Co
Shah Jehan ... 2566 Webb .... B & P S N Co
Saifi .... 1445 .... Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer ... 1921 Pigot ... Stream ... 20-9 B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz ...... 2522 ...... Denison ...... B & H S N Co
Springburn .... 3436 Crosthwaite ...... W & A G & Co
Strathblane ...... 2829 Smith .... K Nixon & Co
Zinnia .... 2339 Clark .... A Yule

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Rinaldo ... 2791 ... Pickering ...... N F ... J Finlay & Co
B Urlana .... 3384 Rose ...... N F .... M M & Co
C&R Pundit ... 3832 Crebbin ... Java ... 25 9 T M'son & Co
D&E Chupra .... 3954 Henderson ... Antwerp ...... 28-9 M M & Co
F Clan Lindsay ... 2499 Harris ... N F ... J Finlay & Co Ld
K Bombay Maru ... 3398 Evans .. Kobe .. 25-9 .N Y Kaisha
M Courland ... 760 ... Ebrahim ...... N-F ...... Bo S N Co Ld
N Strathendrick ... 2843 ... Stewart ... Baltimore ...... 28-9 R A Willis
P Rotenfels ... 3591 Freeden ... H'burg via Karachi ... 1 10 W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hermiston ... 2926 Bain ... Genoa ... 5-10 T Morrison & Co
2 Olympia ... 3267 Tait ... L'pool . 25-9 W & A G & Co
4 Glenedon ... 3018 Graham ... Hamburg.5-10 ... W & A Graham & Co
5 Majidi .. 1857 Newby .. Jeddah ... 25-9 ... B & P S N Co
7 Koerber ... 3157 Foresti ... Trieste ... 1-10 A L S N Co
8 China ...... 3868 Bergaglean ... Kobe ...... 25-9 A L S N Co
9 Devanha ...... 4785 Powell .... Shanghai ... 13-10 ... P & O Co
10&11 Delhi ... 4783 Gordon ... Shanghai ... 29-9 P & O Co
15 Gouverneur ... 2120 Burmeister Z'bar30-9A Strandes
16 Budrie ...... 1613 ... Collinsono ...... Jeddah ...... 27-9 G Jeewajee & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Egypt s	Summers	London, Sept. 3
	Beira s	Elford	Colombo, Sept. 19
	Clan Lindsay s	Harris	Birkenhead, Aug. 29

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Alberts Treves s	Zennaro	Calcutta, &c.
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi.

The steamer Olympia, Tait, for Liverpool, &c, obtained her portclearance on Friday.

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Beira, for Antwerp, &c.
„ Nairung, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel	Names	From
18	Argyll	G W Robinson	Colombo
18	Huntsman	C S Rhodes	Liverpool
18	Khodoung	D B Gower	Rangoon
18	Malda	G S Jones	Rangoon
18	Nadden	E G M Dickinson	Rangoon
18	Loodiana	Muir	Bombay
18	Santhia	R F Thomson	Java

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel	Names	To
22	Lunka	E H Garland	Rangoon
22	Lichtenfels	H Frerichs	Chittagong
22	Ceram	J Krst	Java

SERVICE ON A TRAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Apart from mail-boats and regular traders, the "tramp" steamers (vessels that trade to any port where a freight offers) and sailing-ships of this country, form approximately over eighty per cent. of the whole of the Mercantile Marine. The conditions of an Officer's life on board these vessels are ably detailed by the enclosed copy of a letter recently received from a member of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the largest association of certificated British Captains and Officers in the world. As a warning to parents and others who intend sending boys to follow a seafaring career as a profession, I should be glad if you would find space in the columns of your valuable paper for this letter. By so doing, you will confer a great benefit on the public at large, the majority of whom are quite ignorant of the conditions that exist in the Merchant Service as far as Officers are concerned. The enclosed is but a sample of hundreds of letters of a similar nature which have been received by us from time to time.—Yours, etc.,

T. W. MOORE,
Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

To the Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you can spare me a small space in the "Guild Gazette" to make a few statements which I think might prove of interest to some of the members of our cloth.

With reference to the alleged shortage of Officers recently discussed among shipowners and officers, etc., I believe the general opinion as to the cause of this "shortage" was, that there are not the number of boys taking up the sea as a profession as in former days, and the reason of this is due to the fact that there is not sufficient inducement to justify a boy in following the sea. Being myself one of the many that "go down to the sea in ships," I should like to point out one or two reasons why there is not the necessary inducement. At present I hold a First Mate's certificate and up to quite recently was engaged as Second Mate of a tramp steamer owned by a well-known London shipowner, and as this was my first experience of a tramp as an officer, I must admit that the method of working considerably surprised me, and, as I imagine, there are hundreds of officers who do not realize what sort of a life the Mate or Second Mate of this class of ship has to put up with, I hope these few facts will benefit those gentlemen and, should any of them ever consider going in a tramp, make them think twice before finally deciding.

I joined the ship in Hamburg and found that there were only just the two officers. We went round to the Bristol Channel in ballast and on the passage round I found I was expected to be a sort of "general handy man," but having a new crew (and a Hamburg one at that!!), I concluded it was just until things got into a regular swing and so said nothing; however, after leaving our loading port and having got away to sea, I was informed I was neither required nor expected to have anything to do with the Navigation of the ship; all sights, azimuths and bearings were taken by the Master (a young man and not a Guild Member) and kept by him; the chart was certainly on the table in the chart-room, which leads out of the Master's cabin; consequently we were not by any means encouraged to look at the chart. When at sea, the master wound and rated the Chronometers, and when in port, and the Master was not on board, the Steward wound them and just before leaving port it was not the Mate or Second Mate who got the necessary charts, rulers, dividers, etc., out and screwed the Chronometers in their places, but the Steward. When at sea, I was expected during my watch on deck to always be doing something, either sewing canvas, mending flags or looking around after the Bos'un and the watch, but never by any chance, excepting Sundays, keeping my watch on the bridge as a watch should be kept. Amongst other duties that the Second Mate was supposed to perform was to be responsible for the wheel-house being kept clean, scrub it out and polish the brass in it, and on the homeward passage the whole of the upper and lower bridges, including two boats was painted solely by the Master and Second Mate. As to who would be held responsible if any accident happened during my watch and I was not on the bridge nobody seemed to consider that point, but I presume it would fall to my lot. One more item I should like to mention. On the passage down from our discharging port to Buenos Ayres, a run of ten days, there was a quantity of coal (less than 100 tons), to be taken up out of No. 3 hatch and put on deck. The Mate and myself were asked either to turn to and work coal with the crew or else take four hours wheel and let the man go from the wheel and work, the Master of the ship himself shovelling all the time. I might mention this was quite unnecessary as it was fine weather and there were the Carpenter, Bos'un, three sailors and one fireman, six men at work the whole time and the fact of the Master and Officers doing that sort of work does not tend to improve discipline amongst the men.

As regards the accommodation, etc., there certainly was not much to complain of, excepting the fact that we two mates (who were of course on two watches, which fact alone is enough to turn most men away from the ship), had nobody to look after our rooms properly: the Engineers of course had their boy to keep their rooms tidy and clean, but the Mates were evidently not supposed to want theirs done, the Steward (a really excellent man, but being rapidly spoilt by being made the Captain's confident) washed the floors of our rooms once a week but finished at that, and was not backward in reminding us of the fact that it was not actually part of his work and he only did it as a kind of favour; as for getting our brass cleaned or beds made, that was quite out of the question, the Company made us supply our own bed and bedding. Our washing basins were filled at 7-30 a.m., but should we require any more water during the day we had to fetch it ourselves or go without.

In the face of these facts, can it be wondered at that boys do not care to go to sea, or that parents do not care to send their boys to sea? Because, if a parent has to pay a premium of anything from £30 upwards, besides buying an expensive outfit and keeping the boy in pocket money for the four years he is serving his time and has the expense of fees, etc., for his examination for Second Mate when his time is finished, with the idea of his son becoming an officer, and then for the son to come to this sort of thing at a nominal salary of £7 10s. or £8 per month, then he had far better keep his son ashore and put him in an office or apprentice him to a good trade, for as long as Masters of vessels insist on routines of this description being carried out on board the ships they command, then the conditions of things for officers will never improve.

Perhaps some people reading these remarks will say: "Oh! he is one of those men who want to be pampered and is afraid of a little manual labour," to which I reply: "Neither do I wish to be pampered, nor am I afraid of manual labour—when it is necessary, for I happen to be one of those individuals who, as the saying goes 'has come up through the hawse-pipe,' a fact of which I do not think I need be ashamed." But what I do maintain is that when men have worked their way up and duly qualified to hold the position of an officer—then let them be treated as an Officer, and not as a sort of glorified-boatswain, relieving the bridge-for-meals sort of thing. For one must admit that it is decidedly hard lines to have to stand by and see part of the work which is generally recognised as part of the Second Officer's duty, and for which he has to pass an exam., being entrusted to the Steward.

Now I think these few items will come as a surprise to, at any rate, a few of the members of our cloth whose life is spent in Mail boats and regular Lines, and when they have read them they will be inclined to agree with me, that it is not to be wondered at that boys of the present day do not consider there is sufficient inducement offered for them to go to sea.—Yours, &c.,

MATE.

That but little better inducements are offered in the large liners is shown by the following further letter addressed to the Guild by an Officer, who, until lately, was an Officer in one of the finest and largest steamship lines in the country:—

The Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

Dear Sir,—Thank you for your letter received this morning and I beg to inform you that I have resigned my services in the......Company and that, moreover, I have given up seafaring professionally and am now connected with the Stock Exchange (London). I therefore regret to say that there will be no further use in being a member of the Merchant Service Guild but, as I am still interested to your endeavours to promote better conditions for merchant officers, I should be glad if you would let me know if you can forward me the usual "Guild Gazette" quarterly, and I shall be delighted to remit you a sum to cover postage and cost of copies. I have realized the impossibility of realizing a salary compensating me for the labours of an officer in the merchant service, and after due consideration, have turned to something more profitable while still a young man. I only regret that many more of my fellow-members are not also in a position to do so, when perhaps in time shipowners could then be made to appreciate the services of their officers who receive such ridiculous remuneration.—Believe me, Sir, Yours faithfully,

THROGMORTON STREET.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLE—Sept. 5, at 6 Woodford Villas, Plymouth, the wife of Comdr. H. P. Buckle, R. N. of a son.

INNES—Sept. 2, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of Capt. Sydney Innes, the Black Watch, of a daughter.

JAMES—Sept. 1, at Drayton Lodge, Winchester, the wife (nee Heelis) of Major H. L. James, the Manchester Regt., of a daughter.

MAHON—Sept. 2, at 63 Merrion Square, Dublin, the Hon. Lady Mahon, of a son.

THOMSON—Sept. 3, at 10 Ennismore Gardens, S. W., the wife of Capt. L. Sinclair Thomson, the Suffolk Regt. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ACWORTH—ACWORTH—Sept. 1, at the Priory Church, Malvern, Edward Cecil Brindley Acworth, of Bombay, to Edith Mary, daughter of Harry Arbuthnot Acworth, C. I. E., J. P., late of His Majesty's Indian Civil Service.

CAREY-THOMAS—GASKELL—Sept. 7, at St. John's Church, Cardiff, Arthur Percy, son of Charles Carey-Thomas, Penarth, Glam., to Grace Emily, daughter of Col. J. Gaskell, Penhill, Cardiff.

CARVER—GRAHAM—Sept. 3, at Christ Church, Brondesbury, N. W., Edward Stirling Carver, lieutenant Royal Naval Reserve, son of Lieut.-Col. Carver, to Elsie Irene, daughter of Mr. James Hunter-Graham.

DAVIES—BUCHANAN—Sept 4, at the Church of St. Barnabas, Bexhill, David William Davies to Helen Margaret, daughter of the late Sir George Buchanan.

EASTCOTT—DOWDESWELL—Aug. 31, at St. Stephen's Church, Llanstephan, Hastings Russell Eastcott, to Gwladys, daughter of Major Dowdeswell, V. D., of Llanstephan.

HARRIS—THOMSON—Sept. 2, at the Parish Church, Strond, Herbert Elwin Harris, B. A., M.B. (Cantab.), F. R. C. S. Eng., to Nellie de Winton, daughter of Major Gen. David Thomson, R. E.

THRUPP—METCALFE—Sept. 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Bracknell, Major Francis Morton Thrupp, Royal Garrison Art., to Cecile Mildred, daughter of William Percy Metcalfe, High Elms, Bracknell, and formerly of Ceylon.

DEATHS.

CARYSFORT—Sept. 4, at Clevehurst, Stoke Poges, William, fifth Earl of Carysfort, aged 73.

CUMING—Sept. 4, at Chudleigh, Bognor, Sussex, Williams Cuming, late Deputy Accountant General of the Navy aged 68.

LOW—Sept. 5, at Surbiton, Surrey, Eliza, widow of the late General Alexander Low, K. C. B.

PEACOCK—Sept. 4, at Norwich, Arthur Lumley Peacock, son of the late Right Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock, aged 60.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sunsets, 6h. 34m.; High water, 7-52m., 7-57a.; Low water, 0-43m., 2-24a. The Kilties' Band, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: "A" team vs Baronet C. C., "B" team vs The Technical Institute.

Maxim: "Practise more than you profess and be true to yourself."—W. WHITELEY.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Sunday, September 26.—16th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 32m.; High water, 8-50m., 8-46a.; Low water, 1-52m., 3-10a.

Monday, September 27—Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45. Sun rises 6h 28m, Sun sets 6h. 30m. High water 9h 38; 9-45a. Low water 2h.-31m. 2-50a.

Tuesday, September, 28.—Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-40. Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary general meeting, 1 Forbes Street, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m., Sun sets. 6h. 31m., High water, 10-22m., 10-37a.; Low water, 3-34m., 4-28a.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE ANNUAL SPORTS.—Owing to the weather conditions being unfavourable, the sports advertised to take place to-day, are postponed to Saturday, October 2nd, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s.s. "China," will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-30 p.m. to-day the 25th instant.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The usual class of the Brotherhood will be conducted next Sunday by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, Barrister-at-law. After the class is over, the adjourned general meeting will be held at 9-30 (B. T.)

NEW IMPROVEMENT TRUSTEES.—The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey has been appointed a member of the Improvement Trust Board in Bombay in place of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, deceased.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 42nd anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj, which commences from to-day, there will be a Divine Service at 5-30 p.m., which will be conducted by Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar, M. A. As usual the programme will be varied and interesting. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the President of the Samaj, will deliver his anniversary address on Thursday next, his subject being "Darkness or Dawn?" All the lectures, etc., are open to the public.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Sukia Mania, a Hindu, aged 20. It appeared from evidence that on Thursday night the deceased and some others were standing near a well in Gaiwadi, when an idol of Ganpati was brought there for immersion. The deceased took the idol and jumped into the well. He thrice came on the surface and then disappeared. His body was subsequently taken out. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN BARRISTER-AT LAW.—Mr. Hassan Sarfudin Khalil, Barrister-at-Law, died on Wednesday at his residence in Mutton Street, Two Tanks. The deceased had been suffering from paralysis for about a week. He was called to the Bar in 1899. Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on taking his seat on the Bench at the Mazagon Police Court, referred to the sad event and to the deceased's ability and genial nature. Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr Dalvi, Pleader, endorsed what had fallen from his Worship.

PRESENTATION TO A POLICE OFFICER.—On Thursday evening, Inspector Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, was presented with a silver cup, bearing a suitable inscription as a reward for his services in connection with the Chakla Street opium case. The cup was sent to Mr. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, who presented it to Mr. Sullivan in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner of Police and other officers. This is the second presentation made to Inspector Sullivan, as on a former occasion he was the recipient of a gold watch and chain in connection with a big burglary case.

JUVENILE CHARITY.—The students of the Grant Road Proprietary and Fort High School, who annually collect funds for the purpose of helping some charitable institution have, out of the funds collected this year, contributed Rs. 30 to the Nargol Parsi School Fund, Rs. 28 to Lalcaca Memorial Fund, and Rs. 15 to the fund of the Victoria School for the Blind, in memory of their teacher, the late Mr. R. N. Chinoy, through their Principal Mr. Munchersha Hormasji Taliyarkhan. Up to the present, the boys have contributed about Rs. 600 to different funds.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. this evening:—

March .... Under the double Eagle ... Wagner
Overture .... Tancredi .... Rossini
Song, Cornet Solo .... I'll sing thee songs of Araby .... F Clay
Selection .... Les Huguenots .... Meyerbeer
Valse Orientale .... Vision of Salome .... A Joyce
Selection .... My Lady Molly .... S Jones
Polka .... De Los Toreros .... J Navarro

PRESENTATION OF SILVER CUPS.—Mr. Hatch, Collector of Bombay, at a meeting held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on Thursday morning, made an interesting presentation of silver cups to three Inspectors of the Abkari Department, namely Mr. Cuverji Darashah, Mr. Jehangir D. Ghandy, and Mr. Nariman Hormuzdiar Manekji Doctor, for their intelligence and skill in detecting the sale of smuggled opium. One Ramji Bhanji was selling smuggled opium at Chuckla Street and had at one time half a chest of the drug in his possession. The abovementioned officers tracked him to his lair, and had him convicted and punished by a Magistrate. Mr. Hatch, in making the presentation, complimented the officers on their vigilance in the discharge of their duty.

AN EXECUTION.—Fakir Mahomed Haji Khan Mahomed, who was recently sentenced to undergo capital punishment by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court for murdering a woman named Noorbai, paid the extreme penalty of the law on the scaffold in the compound of H. M's Common Jail at Oomercarry yesterday morning. The circumstances under which he murdered this woman and stabbed his wife have already been reported. After the sentence pronounced against him, the deceased had sent a petition to the Bombay Government, praying for a commutation of the death sentence. The petition was rejected. The deceased then petitioned to the Government of India but this petition was also rejected. The deceased was pinioned at about 6-50 yesterday morning, was brought out of his cell and taken to the gallows. Death was instantaneous. Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body at the prison, when a verdict of death from suffocation and dislocation of the neck, following a judicial execution was recorded.

A TRAMWAY POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue I find that one Maganlal Narottam Dalal was fined one Rupee by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for not paying the tram-fare. The accused gave his excuse that he was in a hurry, his car from Floral Fountain arrived at the Victoria Terminus, the Conductor did not come to him for the fare, he got down to catch the car that was going to Girgaum, which was his destination. If this constitutes an offence then, Sir, I and many others are committing it almost daily. The fare is the same from Floral Fountain to Girgaum and the distance from the Floral Fountain to the Victoria Terminus is rather short, it being impossible for one Conductor to collect fares from all the passengers between these two stations. It is the duty of the Conductor to go to the passenger for fare and if he has no time to do that, and his car having arrived at the Junction where the passenger wants to transfer, the transfer car being ready to start and the passenger is in a hurry to go, what should the passenger do in this case? May I ask the Tramway authorities for advice in order to avoid prosecution?—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Art Society was held in the Chambers of the Chief Justice on Thursday, when the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott presided.

The following report of the Committee was adopted:—

The eighteenth exhibition was held in the Town Hall as in last year. This year's exhibition was larger and more successful than ever before. Altogether 850 pictures were received. Out of these 600 were hung. The remaining 250 were crowded out. On the whole the standard of those that were hung was considerably higher than on either of the two occasions on which the exhibition had been held in the Town Hall. The chief feature was the number of excellent water-colours of which 270 exhibits were accepted as against 184 in 1908. In black, white, pastels, etc. 50, or more really good exhibits were crowded out and some good oils had to be rejected for want of space. It is intended to provide for more screens next year.

Seventy-nine pictures were sold as against 67 in 1908 and 34 in 1907. Miss G. Villiers Stuart's and Lieutenant H. Kitson's works being most sought after. The value of the pictures sold was Rs. 3,769 as against Rs. 5,466 in 1908 (of which Rs. 2,400 were for three of Mr. J. P. Gangooly's pictures) as against Rs. 1,975 in 1907. So that it may be safely said that the average sale of pictures this year has been greater than in last year, and the funds of the Society have been proportionately benefited by the receipts of commission on these sales.

Mr. M. F. Pithawala won the Gold Medal of the Society and Miss G. Villiers Stuart and Lieutenant H. Kitson, R.N., won the chief prizes in water-colours.

While the Society has thus been able to give encouragement to art, the funds of the Society are in a sound condition.

The opening balance, including a grant of Rs 500, from Government, was Rs. 3,873-1-5 while the year has closed with a balance of Rs. 3,912-8-5. The Government has not been pleased to make any grant this year. If this is not taken into account this year's closing balance is much more than the past.

The gate money in the year under report was Rs. 704 as against Rs. 616 last year. This is an indication that the general public has been appreciating the labours of the Society.

The Society moreover regrets to say that the number of members has fallen and consequently the amount of subscription from members this year was Rs. 1,370 as against Rs. 1,395 last year. The Society hopes that many more interested in art may be induced to join and become members of the Society, and thus give a direct encouragement to Fine Arts in Bombay.

The Committee have decided to publish a journal of the Society and the first issue will be shortly out, containing process prints with a short account of the caves of Western India and also copies from process blocks of some of the best exhibits this year. Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, Assistant Honorary Secretary has, at the request of the Committee, undertaken to attend to the publication of the first issue of this journal.

The Committee takes this opportunity to tender their best thanks to the Honorary Secretary, Professor O. V. Muller, for his zealous and arduous efforts in promoting the interests of the Society and their thanks are likewise due to the Honorary Assistant Secretary Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, to the members of the Hanging Committee and to the Judges for their assistance and co-operation in making the exhibition a success.

They have also to thank the Honorary Treasurer Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, for his services during the year, Mr. C. M. Hanson for his kind assistance in auditing the accounts of the Society for the year ending August 31, 1909.

It was proposed and carried unanimously that the Honorary Secretary be requested to approach Government for a grant of Rs. 1,000, which the Society had enjoyed since 1902. With the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE Hon. Secretary of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home desires to acknowledge with many thanks a donation of Rs. 50 from the "Kilties" Company through Messrs. Soundy and Co.

SANITARY SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS.

THE Director of Public Instruction, reports that the course of instruction in Sanitary Science to Government students for the current year was brought to a conclusion on the 23rd, 24th and 26th of July, on which days the examination of the students was held. The examiners were the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay and the Executive Health Officer of the City of Bombay. Lectures were given by the Executive Health Officer, Drs. B. K. Goldsmith and Sorab C. Hormasji, Assistants to the Health Officer and Dr. L. Godinho, one of the Senior Deputy Health Officers. The students were shown the out-door work of the Health Department and practical sanitation generally.

When the class was to be opened, intimation was received from two L.M. and S., eight L.C.E. and six G.B.V.C. students that they wished to attend it. Of these three L.C.E. and one G.B.V.C. students did not put in any appearance. Subsequently Mr. M. S. Munshi, one Head Sanitary Inspector of the Ahmedabad Municipality, was admitted by special order of Government.

Six students appeared for the examination and passed; a seventh, Mr. K. M. Dave, was prevented by illness from appearing.

He recommends the following for stipends:—Dr. N. H. Bharucha, L.M. and S. Mr. D. S. Laud, G.B.V.C., and Mr. S. D. Contractor, L.C.E., Mr. B. M. Mehta, L.C.E., and Dr. B. H. Pesikaka, L. M. and S.

A Government Resolution on the report says:—The payment of the scholarships recommended by the Director of Public Instruction and the charges amounting to Rs. 2,200 (including an honorarium of Rs. 250 to Lieutenant-Colonel Dyson) are sanctioned.

The course may be continued pending further orders. Government trust that it will be more popular in future, having regard to the arrangements which are being made with the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, for the award of its certificates to successful students of the local sanitary class. The Secretary of the Institute was addressed on 3rd August last and his reply is awaited.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Commercial Cause.

899-08 Crawford B and Co Norman Macbeth and another vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. Thakerdas and Co. Part heard.

Long Causes.

140-05 Payne and Co N C Macleod vs S A Lalji Matubhoy J and M Thakerdas and Co Payne and Co part heard.
967-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Soonderji Naranji vs Dhuncorebai widow and others Edgelow G W and Co.

For a Decree in Terms of Agreement.

23-03 Thakerdas and Co. Shariffbhoy Haji Devj vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ardeshir H D & Co.

Long Causes.

230-08 Kang and P Goolabchand Bharani a firm vs Choonibai, widow, Shamrao M and H.
406-09 Payne & Co Balchand Harakchand vs Shri Budeo Mills Ld and others Jehangir, and S.
649-07 Bicknell M and R Maneckji Cawasji Petit vs Gannoo Sakoor and another Jehangir and S.
1041-08 Mansookhlal J and H Ruttonbai widow and another vs Lakhmibai widow and others Thakerdas and Co Captain and Bhaisanker K and G

Testamentary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

31-08 Pestonji R K and Co Jamshedji Pestonji Mistry vs Rustomji Pestonji Mistry Kanga and P Part heard.
28-08 Khunderao L and M T Khetsey vs Wejbai widow Mulla and M
1-09 Raghavaya B and N D Natha vs Jamnabai widow Jamshedji R and D.
4-09 Wadia G and Co D Devshankar vs A Girjashankar Surjmal B M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

797-08 Madhowji K and C, K Tejpal vs V Tejpal and another Payne and Co.

For Hearing Exception on Acting Commissioner's Report.

650-02 Jehangir and R Hirji Bhojraj and another vs Pandurang Vishram Abhayanker and others Raghanaya B and N.
776-08 Tyabji D and Co. Jivraj Madhowji vs. Narandas Madhowji Bicknell M and R.
218-07 Bhaisanker K and G Nanji Hariram and another vs Mithabai widow and others Malvi H M and R Madhowji K and Co.
689-08 Jehangir G and B Mulji Pradhan vs Guneshdas Ramgopal.
314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow and others.
95-09 Payne and Co Canji Gulabchand and Co a firm vs Wasudeo Ganpatrao Jehangir and S.
188-09 Payne and Co Mahomed Roushan vs Canji Bhanji alias Ghellabhoy Shroff and D.
887-08 Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Hoosein Shaik Jivaji and Co, vs Vora Noorbhoy, Jivaji Dalal, Mulla and M.
156-09 Jamshedji R and D Tajbhandas Dwarkadas vs Varman Visvanth and an other Mirza and M and M.
219-03 Mulla and M Syed Mahomed Hakin Bin Mulla Ismail vs Shaik Abdul Samadalli Syed [illegible] Co.
213-09 Wadia and Co. Keshovji Deokaran vs Luxminarayen Baldeodas Jamshedji R and D. Mulla and M [illegible] Mahomed Radgay
206-09 Captain and V Nakhoda [illegible] and others vs Mahomed Abdulla Khadoy F P Pavri
178-09 Thakerdas and Co Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chota with firm vs Bomanji Rustomji and others Mulla and M.
179-09 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Messrs Mulji Bros Jumani Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).
Petition for Hearing.

Ind Coy's Act VI of 1882 Daphtary F and D, In re Bombay Cotton Mfg Coy, Ld vs Rahilad Kursondas Payne and Co Bhaisankar K and G Daphtary F and D Wadia G and Co Hiralal and Co Thakurdas and Co Rahashnaya B and N.
Ind Coy's Act VI of 1882 Bhaishanker K and G In re Bombay Cotton Mfg Coy vs Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Thakurdas and Co Raghanaya B and Co Shroff D and D.

After the Chamber Matter is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

675-06 Molvi H M and R Wajirbhoy Karimbhoy vs Y Gordhandas the firm Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard.
745-07 Ardeshir H D and Co. Y Gordhandas and others vs Munjibhoy Karimji and another Malvi H M and K M R Vakil. Part heard.
344-09 Jamshedji R and D Gulapudi China Narsinnham and a firm vs P Sanyassayya and others Raghavaya B and N Part heard.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

Long Causes.

581-06 T A Ghandy Pranjivandas Shiylal and others vs Haji Fateh Mahomed Rahimtoola Mulla and M.
418-07 Payne and Co Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Baxter vs Sorabji Dadabhoy Baxter and others Pestonji R K and Co.
1035-05 Captain and Y Choonilal Pitamber vs Bai Santokbai widow. Tyabji D and Co.
24-09 Payne and Co. G Tricumdas and Co a firm vs G Ranchordas Bhaghat a firm Edgelow G W and Co.
634-07 Edgelow G W and Co; Bai Pattabai Bapoo Sajoo Venayek vs V N Joshi and others T A Gandhy.
698-08 Dickshit D and S Soonderbai widow vs Ramabai widow and others Shamrao M. and H.
740-08 Tyabji D and Co L Lilachand vs M Tricumdas and others Bhaisanker K and G.
79-09 Jehangir G and B T Jivraj and another vs T Tribhovandass and another Matubhoy J and M.
88-09 Daphtary F and D The Most Rev D Sebastio Jose Pereira and others vs Boaventura M Pereira. In person.
704-08 Captain and V Gopal Nagar vs. Maganlal Purbhudas Mulla and M Hiralal and Co.
826-07 Kanga and Co The firm of Devkinandas Beharilal vs Narayandas Mohunlal and others Hiralal and Co.

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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to eight of ordinary flour.
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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Sept. 7.

16th (the Queen's) Lancers.

Col and Honorary Major-Gen J M Babington, C B, C M G, to be colonel, vice Major-Gen and Honorary Lieut Gen W T Dickson, deceased Aug 20.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Brevet Major C F Romer, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers General Staff officer, second grade, East Anglain Division, Territorial force, is transferred to Headquarters, Major C E Higginbotham, the Northamptonshire Regt, to be a superintendent of of gymnasia, vice Capt C FitzG H Trueman, the Manchester Regt Sept 1 Capt M F M Meiklejohn, V C the Gordon Highlanders, a general Staff officer at Headquarters, is advanced from the third to the second grade, vice Major G S Clive, Grenadier Guards whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Capt G C Merrick, D S O, R A, to be a General Staff officer, third grade at Headquarters, vice Capt M F M Meiklejohn, V C, the Gordon Highlanders Sept 7 Capt F F Rynd. D S O, R A, to be a garrison adjutant graded Staff captain Aug 9.

Establishments.

Royal Military Academy—Capt H J A Mackey M V O R A to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, Class B Aug, 26. Lieut R P G Begbie, R A to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, Class B vice Lieut E J Cummins R A who has been advanced to Class A Aug 27.

School of Signalling.—Major S U Long the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consorts Own to be commandant vice Major C P Seudamore the Royal Scots Fusiliers who has vacated that appointment under the provisions of Article 32, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1907 Aug 26.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—Second Lieut the Hon C E A Philipps to be lieutenant vice F J Lord Gerard, promoted July 30.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Capt T G Gibson resigns his commission Sept 8.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars—Lieut the Hon R Bruce is seconded for service on the Staff Aug 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt. E L Ellington is seconded for service on the Staff Aug. 24; Lieut K M Body is seconded for service with the Army Ordnance Dept. Aug. 10.

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut.-Col and Brevet Col. F F Minchin, on completion of five years' service in the regimental rank of lieutenant-colonel, is removed from the regimental retaining his Staff appointment July 13. Major W W Griffin is placed on retired pay Sept. 8. Major H E Cadell is seconded, under the provisions of article 74 h of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Capt. G G K Duff to be major vice H E Cadell Aug. 20. Captain F W Richey is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Art in India Aug. 3. The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the Establishment:—H F L Grant vice F W Richey Aug. 3. J Hayes-Sadler, vice G G K Duff Aug. 20. Second-Lieut. H E Fooks is seconded for service with the Indian Army Aug. 5.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Brevet Major J A C Quilter, from supernumerary captain, is restored to the Establishment, vice Capt the Hon. M B Parker, resigned August 25.

Irish Guards—Capt H R Bruce resigns his commission Sept 8.

Infantry.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Lieut E R A Hall is seconded for service with the West African Regt Aug. 7.

The Norfolk Regt—The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—M R W Duberly July 13, C A Pogson Aug 5.

The Devonshire Regt—Second Lieut R A Addington is seconded for service with the Indian Army Aug 5.

The Suffolk Regt—Capt H G Chapman is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Supernumerary Capt G A L S Thomson is restored to the Establishment, vice H G Chapman Aug 21; Lieut E H Chapman is seconded for service with the Indian Army Aug 2.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt.—Second Lieut F H Malyon to be lieutenant vice A M Ross, promoted June 28.

The Leicestershire Regt—Lieut R G Brett resigns his commission Sept 8.

The Royal Irish Regt—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—F Call, vice M H E Welch, seconded; A R G Gordon, vice F Call, seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 3; T B Vandeleur, vice E H E Daniell, D S O, promoted Aug 28; Capt H E Rudkin, from Indian Army, to be captain, vice H W R Potter, who exchanges Sept 8. Capt H W R Potter reverts to the rank of lieutenant at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army Dec 12 1903.

Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Capt J C Morgan resigns his commission Sept 8.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Second Lieut H D Grimke-Drayton is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 18.

The Cheshire Regt—Lieut B E Massy is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 21.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut H P Dobson to be adjutant, vice Capt W G Tarbet, D S O, Sept 6.

The Border Regt—Second Lieut P G Douglass resigns his commission, Sept 8.

The Northamptonshire Regt—The promotion to the rank of major of Capt E O Smith is antedated to Aug 16, 1905, vice A Parkin, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to April 28, 1906. Capt Aubrey L Field is placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List on account of ill-health Aug 21.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Capt A K Grant to be adjutant, vice R M G Tollemache Aug 14.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Major R de H Burton is placed on retired pay Sept 8.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut W D Barber is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 21.

The Manchester Regt—Supernumerary Capt W C N Hastings, D S O, is restored to the Establishment vice E N Fisher, deceased, Aug 4.

The Highland Light Inf—Capt A C Grant is placed on retired pay, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of the Feb 9, 1909, Feb 10.

Memoranda.

Col S A E Hickson, D S O, on completion of the tenure of his appointment as chief engineer, South Western Coast Defences, retires on retired pay Sept 8; Brevet Col P S Wilkinson, from the Northumberland Fusilier, to be colonel, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while employed as inspector-general of the West African Frontier Force Sept 1 Lieut-Col F J Gavin, Half-Pay List, is placed on retired pay Sept 7; Qrmr and Honorary Capt T F Brake, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the honorary rank of major Sept 8.

The undermentioned officers are granted honorary ranks as follows:—To be honorary majors—Qrmr and Honorary Capt P Moran, the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf; Qrmr and Honorary Capt A Pratt, the King's Own Malta Regt of Militia; Qrmr and Honorary Capt J Bowers, the Army Service Corps. To be honorary captains—Qrmr and Honorary Lieut J Barry, Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W Bass, Royal Horse Art Qrmr and Honorary Lieut. W H Nicholson, the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt. Sept 8.

General Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned officers are removed under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion 1907, on attaining the limit of age:—Major H W F Chapman, Capt O E Wheeler Sept 8.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The Cardigan Royal Field Reserve Art.—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col G S Jones resigns his commission and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Sept 8.

Supplementary List—Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned officers, from the Supplementary List, Royal Field Art, are transferred, retaining their rank and seniority:—Lieut E S Lucy July 31, Second Lieut C Whipple August 7.

Infantry Battalions.

7th Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Second Lieut on probation G G Hodgson is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Cheshire Regt—Second Lieut J H Plummer resigns his commission Sept 8.

5th Worcestershire Regt—Second Lieut R J Watts, from the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Reserve Eng, to be lieutenant July 29.

4th Durham Light Inf—Capt E du P H Moore, the Durham Light Inf, to be adjutant, vice M M Neville, the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt Aug 18.

4th Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Capt W Garrard, retired pay, late Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers to be captain under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Sep 8.

3rd Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians—Capt G W Robinson, from the Tipperary Royal Field Reserve Art, to be ceptain Aug 1.

5th Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut W P Thompson to be captain Aug 14.

Army Medical Service Corps.

Supplementary List E D Johns to be second lieutenant on probation Sept 8.

Admiralty, 7th September.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Leslie Orme Wilson, D S O, is placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with a gratuity, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881. Dated 31st August.

Royal Marine Artillery.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Order in Council of 27th January, 1885:—Harold Blount, Percy Montague Clifton Wilde, Seymour Granget Leslie, St. George Frederick Gorden Caulfeiled. Lancelot Dunlop Briscoe, Alan Harvey Lockyer Prynne. Dated 1st September.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned retired Officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him whilst on the Active List:—

Captain Leslie Orme Wilson, D.S.O., Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 31st August.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Andrew Paterson has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

Admiralty, 8th September.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Frederick FitzGerald West Boehmer. Dated 15th January, 1908.

Archibald Alison. Dated 15th August.

Gerard Charles Muirhead-Gould. Dated 30th September, 1908.

Alexander Boyd Greig. Dated 30th October, 1908.

Henry Falkiner Minchin, Oscar Humphrey Stoehr, Torkel Lundholm. Dated 15th December, 1908.

Ronald Granville Studd, John Henry Jauncey, Geoffry Bertram Smith, Lionel Hinde Pelly, Charles Austin Browne. Dated 30th December, 1908.

Arthur Wilfrid Blaker, John Meynell Alleyne, Richard Ivor Pulleyne, Guy Descarriers Sharp, Humphrey Francis Howse, Ronald Adair Trevor, Spencer Douglas Adair Grey, Arthur John Power, Sir John Everett Millais, Baronet, Charles Eric Morgan. Dated 15th January, 1909.

Leonard Faler Richardson, John Francis Schofield, Sidney Wodehouse Upcher, Colin Grahame Harper, Aubrey Fitzmaurice Inglefield. Dated 30th January, 1909.

Edmund Arnott Hill. Dated 15th February 1909.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Sub-Lieutenant Richard Mathews Martin has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 21st July.

Admiralty, 9th September.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant William McMaster Murdo to be Lieutenant. Acting Sub-Lieutenant Charles Euman to Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 8th Sepeember.

War Office, Whitehall, 10th September.

The King has been pleased to approve of following promotion in the Army:—

To be Field-Marshal:

General Horatio Herbert, Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O. G.O.S.I., G.C.M.G., G. C.I.E., Colonel-Command, Royal Engineers. Dated 10th September.

War Office, Whitehall, 10th September.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Granville G. A. Egerton, C.B., from Commandant, School of Musketry, Hythe, to be a temporary Brigadier-General, to command an Infantry Brigade, in succession of Major-General Sir F. S. F. Stokes, K.B.V.O., who has resigned. Dated 4th September.

Captain Charles Fitz G H Trueman, The Manchester Regiment, from a Superintendent of Gymnasia, to be Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia, vice Major C Moore, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment). Dated 1st September.

Establishments.

School of Musketry: Hythe, Colonel Walter N Congreve, V C, M V O, from the Half-Pay List, to be Commandant, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) G G A Egerton, C B. Dated 5th September.

Discharge Depot: Captain Bertram Lawrence, The East Yorkshire Regiment, to be Adjutant, vice Captain W L Allen, D S O, The Border Regiment. Dated 3rd September.

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards: Captain Charles H Earl of March, M V O, D S O, to be Major, vice C FitzClarence, V C, promoted, dated 14th July.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry M L Rundle, K C B, K C M G, D S O, to be General, vice H H Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G C B, O M, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, promoted, dated 10th Sepember.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Sept. 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr F C Chamier, B Cov	Rev W E C Henry, B
Mr L H L Jones, B C Cov	Mr C G Rogers, B
Mr F F Lyall, B C Cov	Mr H G Taylor, B
Mr R W Illingworth, B	Mr J J O'Reilly, M
Mr M [illegible] Grant, B	Mr A W Shepard, Bo
Mr J Hewitt, B	Capt H W Cobb, Adjt E I Ry Vol Rifles
Mr R J Angus, B	
Mr C N D Inglis, B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J Anderson, I M S, B, 6 mo M C	Major F A Kingston, 3 GR, 6 mo M C
Lieut-Col E Inglis, I A B, 1 mo M C	Major G W G Lindesay 35 Sikhs, 4 mo
Mr J S Weston, C S I, B Cov, 28 days	Capt F D Irvine, R E, 6 weeks, M C
Mr B K Mullick, B Cov, 6 mo	Capt D J Pritchard, 4 Cav, 3 mo M C
Mr C F Usborne, B Cov, 28 days	Capt C F Connell, 69 Punj, 6 mo M C
Mr A Brebner, B, 3 mo 4 days M C	Capt F Adams, 28 Lt Cav, 1 week
Mr H D Furley, B, 2 mo M C	Lieut T P Bassett, R E, to Oct 23, 1909
Mr E D Wilson, B, 1 mo 6 days	Lieut J C F Gaskell, 69 Punj, 2 mo M C
Mr J Patterson, B, 2 mo 20 days M C	Lieut A I Dawes, 80 Inf, 3 mo M C
Mr W C C Francis, B, 2 mo M C	Nursing Sister Miss A Goodwyn, Q A M N S I, to date of arrival
Mr W R B Wight-Boycott, B, 6 mo M C	Nursing Sister Miss B M Walshe, Q A M N S I, to date of arrival
Mr E Lister, B, 9 days	Nursing Sister Miss W M Aldrige, Q A M N S I, to date of arrival
Mr W Street, B, 1 mo 11 days	Nursing Sister Miss S G Mills, Q A M N S I, date of arrival
Mr E B Newton, B, 3 mo M C	
Mr P E Percival, Bo Coy, 10 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt L H R Ames, I A, B	Mr E Wilkin, Bo
Mr F C Parkis, B	Capt R Prince, I A
Mr R A Nelson, M	Lieut W S E Money, 22 Cav (F F)
Mr S Cadambi, Bo	Lieut R W Hornsby, 19 Punj
Mr H G Skeen, Bo	

THE engagement is announced of Capt. Frederick Ernest Wilson, Indian Medical Service, youngest son of Major Wilson, late Royal Scots Greys, and May, only daughter of the Hon. William and Mrs. Warren-Vernon.

THE ocean-going destroyer "Ghurka" had to dry dock at Sheerness, owing to the fact that two of her propellers had struck the torpedo launching rails in the tideway off Garrison Point, damaging the blade of each.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COATS AND SKIRTS.

Paris fashions for the moment, writes a correspondent, consist not so much in the clothes proper to Paris as to those worn by the stranger within its gates. The streets of the gay city verily present a study of cosmopolitan fashions—Americans, Austrians, Australians, Russians and English are to be seen at all hours and in all guises. A motley crowd at times, and one with a palpable lesson as to what ought not to be worn; but one also with its distinct and individual mark of good dressing. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of all is the continued vogue of the short skirt and the long coat—sometimes the coat reaches to within one to four inches of the end of the skirt, and the skirt itself shows the ankles quite plainly. Let it here be remarked that though the Parisian lady is never without a short skirt in her wardrobe she is rarely seen wearing one shorter than to clear the ground well all round. The American visitor in particular leads the way with the very short skirt. During the hot days, coats and skirts of Shantung were worn with a universality that made them look like a uniform. No matter where one turned there was one or more women to be seen in short pleated skirt long coat with roll collar reaching to the waist and invariably the material was of Shantung. What an admirable material it is when one can get is of the best uncrushable quality!

THE BLOUSE.

In spite of all that has been said about the death of the white blouse or shirt, it still continuous fresh and evidently unkillable. Except when a princess robe was worn with the long coat a white embroidered batiste blouse with very smart neck arrangements made the invariable rule for the travelling get-up. Braiding it may be notice promises to be popular once again, the perfectly plain coat with its exquisite perfection of fit has been too much imitated by plain coats with no pretention to cut—furthermore, simplicity is bad for trade, the tailor alone reaps the benefit from the severe, untrimmed costume while his workpeople are idle. So braiding and appliques of all kinds will once more be the note for fashionable coat and skirt. Apropos of the popularity of Shantung for coats and skirts, a lady who has had three or four such costumes in different colours gave as a reason that she could not afford linen. "It is so ruinously expensive," she said. "When washed it becomes perfectly hopeless, since the shape and lines of a gown are completely destroyed, while cleaning seems to give it a crushed faded look that is almost worse than the laundry process. This same lady, by the bye, has worn with her Shantung coats and skirts very bright coloured blouses of a vivid red, a deep pink, or a light apple green, having the other accessories of her costume to match. She was a law unto herself in this matter, as she wore her coloured blouses when the one toned frock was seen everywhere around. Now she seems to have been just a pioneer, for very gay blouses are said to be one of the dress surprises of the coming season.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 26.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F.
Hymns.—37, 180, 537.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—266, 270, 536.
Collections for Organ Fund.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—546, 316, 197.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—215, 595.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—173, 223, 423.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist Wednesday, St. Micheal and all Angels.
6 p.m.—Guild Monthly Service Friday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Choral Matins and Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
Offertory:—Church Expenses and Poor.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—234, 263.
Psalm.—84.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—84.
Hymns.—159, 234, 617.
Monthly collection for additional Clergy Society.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Services at Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder.)
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.

9-45 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—Preaching Service.
6-30 p.m.—All seats free. All are wellcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a. m.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion "Woodward."
Hymns.—221, 319.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—511, 214, 637, 292.
Preacher—Rev. P. EyRyn.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

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HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF EXTORTION.

District Magistrate's Order Set Aside.

Before the Chief Jusice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

IMPERATOR VS. DHARMA AND SHAIK ISUB.

This was an application for revision of an order passed by the District Magistrate of Ratnagiri who declined to interfere in the conviction and sentence passed on the accused for habitual extortion. Each of the accused was ordered to execute a bond of Rs. 1,000 to be of good behaviour for a period of two years, with two sureties of substantial means of Rs. 500 in each case.

In disposing of this application, the Chief Justice said that a report was called for from the District Magistrate whether the statement in the petition was correct. In answer to that enquiry, the District Magistrate replied that it was unnecessary to discuss the matter again in detail on appeal. He had let the pleader argue and then dismissed the appeal.

His Lordship said that he was justified in holding that the District Magistrate had made up his mind to decide against the accused before the pleader had commenced his arguments. In consequence of the failure of the District Magistrate to perform his duties as a Judicial Officer, his Lordship said he was obliged to take the unnusual course in revision of going into the facts of the case in order to ascertain whether the Sub-Divisional Magistrate had passed a just and proper order. His Lordship said that the Government Pleader who appeared in support of that order had been obliged to admit that there was no evidence of any specific case of extortion. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate appeared to have not kept in his mind what the charge had been against the accused. On the evidence in the case, his Lordship said, it was almost childish to suggest that the accused, by their conduct, had brought themselves within section 110.

His Lordship held that the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate was not justified. The order was accordingly set aside and the bonds, if executed, were ordered to be cancelled.

RIGHTS OF A HINDU WIDOW.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

MAGAN KUSHAL VS. LALLUBHAI NARANJI AND ANOTHER.

For the defendant-appellant.—Mr. T. R. Desai.

For the plaintiff-respondent.—Mr. G. S. Rao.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. W. Baker, District Judge of Surat. The facts of the case were that one Bai Manchi was in the possession of a property which was leased by her to the plaintiff for a period of ten years. The property came into the possession of the tenant after her death. It was argued on behalf of the defendant that the widow Manchi was not competent to alienate the property of her husband for any period beyond her life time except for some necessity recognised by the Hindu Law as binding the estate or for some religious purposes obligatory on the widow. The District Judge, who originally tried the case, gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships, in dismissing the appeal said that it could not be said that a lease granted by a widow for a period of ten years must necessarily and invariably come to an end on her death. The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

TARAPORE WILL CASE.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.

BEHRAMJI JEHANGHIJI VS. BAI KOOVERBAI.

For the applicant-appellant.—The Hon. Mr. Strangman and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

For the defendant-respondent.—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co.

The plaintiff had applied for a probate of the will of Palanji Dadabhoy of Tarapore. Mr. Justice Davar had dismissed the plaintiff's application with costs. The parties belonged to the Viccaji-Meherji family. The plaintiff was a son of Palanji's brother Jehangir.

Mr. Justice Davar said that were he to allow the case to proceed further, he would be guilty of wasting public time. The will propounded was a most unnatural will. As the testator was not of a sound disposing mind at the time of making the will, the plaintiff's application was dismissed. The plaintiff appealed.

The Appeal Court upheld the decision.

TRADE MARK CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

HOLLAND BOMBAY TRADING COMPANY VS. A. JINOWITZER.

For the Plaintiff:—The Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

For the Defendant:—Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

His Lordship passed a consent decree in this case by which the defendant, his manager, servants and agents were restrained by an injunction order from importing into Bombay or selling or exposing for sale in Bombay, or any other place in India, any white shirting got up in the manner and with the number, etc., shown on the specimen produced with the plaint, or any white shirting having thereon or on the outside of the wrapper the number "44000" with the letter "C" prefixed to it in imitation of the plaintiff's number or any such buff heading or ticket as shown in the specimen.

The defendant was also ordered within one week to remove all the face-plaits from the white shirtings in the two cases now lying in the Bombay Customs Office in the presence of the plaintiff's manager or representative, and to destroy such face-plaits when so removed.

CLAIM AGAINST A SEED MERCHANT.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

S. R. BOMONJI VS. DEMETRACOPULO.

In this suit his Lordship had appointed a Receiver to take charge of the goods in the defendant's godown. The defendant was an insolvent. The Receiver had locked the godowns. It was now found that Joharmal Mulchand, another creditor was in possession of the goods. He was the mortgagee in possession and it was stated to the Court that Joharmal might sell the goods, and would not be prejudiced in any way by handing over the balance to the Receiver.

His Lordship ordered that Joharmal might sell the goods and after satisfying his mortgage debt, should hold the balance until further orders.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrae.

SEQUEL TO THE DOCKYARD CASE.

His Worship disposed of the applicacion in which Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, prayed for a process against Abdul Hussein Tyabji on a charge of giving false evidence in the Bombay Dockyard Case, in which Burn, Henry and Willis were charged with theft. Superintendent Sloane appeared in support of the application; and Mr. Kanga of Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Solicitors, defended the Bohra.

Mr. Kanga submitted that the accused was, according to the prosecution case, an accomplice in the theft, and therefore when accomplices gave evidence they ought not to be put upon oath.

His Worship remarked that the Bohra was a witness.

Mr. Kanga submitted that still the Bohra was an accused person and an accomplice, and could not therefore be put on oath. Mr. Kanga cited some cases in support of his argument, and submitted that the Bohra should not have been examined on matters touching his own case.

His Worship said that he was satisfied that the prosecution had the power to call the Bohra as a witness in that case. His Worship sanctioned the prosecution of the Bohra on a charge of having given false evidence, in that he made, among others allegations, stated that he did not know any of the accused before the Court in that case, and that he did not hand over the Exhibit C. to Inspector Mirza.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Mr. William Charles Lewis, Ticket Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, charged Mr. Charles Hamilton Dale with defamation. Mr. Oliviera, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Godinho, Pleader, defended the accused.

Govind B. Koli, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, produced a letter alleged to have been written by the accused and addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

The complainant said that he was a Special Inspector in the G. I. P. Railway and he knew the accused. The feelings between him and the accused were strained, owing to his preventing the accused from marrying his daughter. The accused's conduct since that time had been very unpleasant towards him and the latter had in consequence to take proceedings against him in this Court. The proceedings were withdrawn as the accused gave an undertaking not to molest him. Subsequently the accused sent a letter to the Agent, the statements made in which were all false and defamatory. It was not true that he (the complainant) "decided not to put any question to the accused in fear of further disgraceful revelations." It was also not true that he (the complainant) "was thoroughly disgraced before the Magistrate, the Pleaders and the public." It was also not true that he "made advances to have the case compounded." It was not true that "the Magistrate informed him that he ought to have been ashamed to bring such a disgraceful case in Court as it affected his reputation as an Inspector." It was also not true that he had "brought false charges against the staff and had them suspended or even dismissed." He was not aware of any such action.

Mr. Bapurao Athavle, Pleader, said that the accused was his client in the case in which Mr. Lewis was the complainant. The proceedings in that case were withdrawn. It was not correct that the facts of the case for the accused's defence were accepted by the Magistrate, nor was it correct that Mr. Lewis was asked to question the accused and Mr. Lewis decided not to do so for fear of further disgraceful revelations. It was not correct to say that Mr. Lewis made advances to have the case compounded. It was also not correct that the Magistrate informed Mr. Lewis that he ought to have been ashamed of bringing such a false and disgraceful case in the Court as it affected his reputation as an Inspector in the G. I. P. Railway.

Further hearing was adjourned.

AN AUTHOR IN TROUBLE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Arthur Crawford charged Mr. Henry Bruce of Satara with defaming him in a novel entitled "The Native Wife or Indian Love and Anarchism."

Mr. Kanga of Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Solicitors, renewed his application for adding a charge of insult against the accused under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Kanga submitted that the present case came within the scope of Section 504. There was no doubt that the language used by the accused about Mr. Crawford was grossly insulting, that the insult was such as was likely to cause a breach of the peace and that the insult was intentional. Mr. Kanga further submitted that the intention must be inferred from the words used. The accused must have known that Mr. Crawford was alive. If he did not know it, it was for him to prove it. Mr. Kanga concluded with submitting that every man was presumed to intend what he did and that the case clearly came within Section 504.

His Worship said that he was not prepared to issue process under Section 504. This Section required the presence of an intention to insult. But the evidence showed that the complainant never had any dealings with the accused, had never corresponded with him and there was nothing to show that the accused knew that the complainant was alive. The complainant had said that he did not think the accused knew that he was alive, and that he was not the sort of person who could be insulted in that way when he was alive. Intentional insult must be proved before a process under the Section could be issued. An allegation might be highly defamatory, but it would not be necessarily an insult. There seemed to be no intention on the part of the accused to insult the complainant. His Worship was, therefore, not prepared to issue a proces under Section 504.

Mr. Kanga said that on a previous occasion he had stated that Messrs. Taraporewalla had, like Messrs. Combridge and Co., received a letter from the accused. But Messrs. Taraporewalla had subsequently informed him that they had never received such a letter from the accused.

Mr. Kanga further said that Mr. Crawford had been in India not for the last six months but for the last nineteen months, and had been writing letters to the papers, including the "Times of India" to which paper the accused had also contributed an account of his travels in Malabar. The accused must therefore have seen Mr. Crawford's name in the papers and known that he was alive.

His Worship said that even then the intention was not proved. If the accused had written the book and posted it to the complainant with the intention that he might read it and so insult might be conveyed to him, then an intention of insult could come in.

Mr. Kanga submitted that a book might be read by anybody.

His Worship said that there was no evidence to show that it was the intention of the accused to insult Mr. Crawford personally. He was not prepared to issue a process.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

Major Thulier, R.E., has five months' combined leave from the termination of the course of instruction at Chatham.

Captain V. Percy Smith, 20th Horse, is permitted to resign his Commission from the 4th July.

Captain R. L. C. Talbot, I.M.S., and Lieutenant C. B. Gannon, 113th Infantry, are transferred to the temporary half-pay list from the 24th July and 15th September respectively.

Major C. E. Forestier Walker, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Commandant of the 28th Mountain Battery and sails for India on the 7th proximo.

Major-General Barter, Commanding the Bombay Infantry Brigade, is transferred to the Poona Infantry Brigade, and Major-General Swann is transferred to the Bombay Brigade.

Lieutenant Binney, 16th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 67th Battery.

Lieutenant Foottit, West Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed to the India Army and posted to the 179th Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. Patterson, Royal Garrison, Artillery, embarks for India on the 29th instant on appointment to No. 6, Mountain Battery.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

After the recent draw it was only natural that a very large crowd should assemble to witness the replayed match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. A change in the teams was that Dowling did not appear in the Y. M. C. A. forward line and this had a weakening effect. The game opened very evenly with play alternating from end to end of the field. Ward opened for the Gymkhana with the first attempt with a hot shot which Hildreth saved and this side kept pressing and often looked dangerous. Pease, however, was playing a remarkably sound game and presented a rush which would probably have proved fatal. With a great spirit the Young Men reached the other end of the field and but for Elliot would have got between the posts, but a good shot was stopped and again Holl stopped a hot shot from Booker. Play then returned to the Y. M. C. A. goal, but half-time resulted without scoring by either side.

In the second half the Gymkhana forced most of the game against a strong oposition and a corner resulted from some play close on the goal line. This was not converted and the Y. M. C. A. replied with a rush along the field, but play returned and Moir nearly scored. A strong bombardment of the Y. M. C. A. goal then followed, in which Hildreth defended magnificently. Later the ball was forced to the Gymkhana end, but no score was made, and it was only towards the end of the game that Holl netted the ball and despite efforts the score was not equalised so that the game resulted

Bombay Gymkhana............ 1 Goal
Y. M. C. A........................ Nil.

The teams were as follows:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Goal: Holl; backs: Cooper and Elliott; half-backs: Barrett, Sim and Collingwood; forwards: Murray. Hargreaves, Moir, L. B. Ward and Parry.

Y.M.C.A.—Goal; Hildreth; backs; C. Templeton and Deane; half-backs: Hotz, Ward and H. Templeton; forwards: Brown, Booker, Kelley, Pack and Whitcombe.

Referee: Corporal Tilley.

SIMLA DOG SHOW.

List of Prize-Winners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The third championship of the Simla Dog Show was held to-day, Major M. Williamson being Judge. Mrs. Miller gave away the prizes. The following were the special prizes:—

The Viceroy's prize for the best dog in the show was awarded to Mrs. Miller; Commander-in-Chief's prize to Mrs. Holditch; Messrs. Hamilton and Co's prize for the best dog bred by an exhibitor in India to Mrs. Mollison; Messrs. Thacker Spink's prize for the best brace of terriers to Mr. Lionel Jacob; Messrs. Plomer Company's prize for the best brace of other than terriers to Colonel Dawson; the Maharajah of Jhind's prize for the best puppy bred by an exhibitor in India to Miss Hildesley; Mr. W. H. Wood's prizes for the best and second best dogs of Simla residents who win no first or special prize to Miss Wapshaw and to Mr. Beans.

The following are I. K. A.'s prizes:—For the best terrier in the Show to Mr. Lionel Jacob's Tohukum; for the best sporting dog, terriers excluded, to Col. Dawson's Rock Hair; best non-sporting dog to Capt Aspinall's Simla Suffragette; C. K. C.'s prize for the best dog owned by a member of C. K. C. to Mr. Lionel Jacob's Tohukum.

The other principal prize winners were:—Grey Hounds and Deer Hounds.—Maharajah of Jhind. Retrievers.—Captain Foster. Cockers.—Colonel Hyde. Cates.—Colonel W. Dawson and Colonel Moore. Puppies,—Mrs. Cuthbert Edwardes. Other Spaniels.—Mrs. Chesney. Dachshunds.—Maharajah of Jhind, Mr. Sheridan and Miss Hildesley. Fox terriers.—Mr. L. Jacob and Miss Forbes. Wire haired fox terriers—Mr. Jocob. Irish terriers, —Captain Hewitt and Mrs. Stanborough. Scottish terriers.—Captain Macleod and Mrs. Atkins. Airedales.—Miss Miller and Major Cliveland. Bull terriers.—Mrs. Mollison. Bull-dogs.—Captain Callaghan and Captain Aspinal. Pekinese dogs.—Mrs. James and Mrs. Holdich. Lhassa terriers.—Major Skeent. Collies.—Mr. Bradly Birt. Other dogs.—Maharajah of Jhind.

CRICKET AT POONA.

Governor's Team vs. Dr. Patel's Team.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The annual cricket match between that veteran Parsee cricketer, Mr. Framjee Patel's team and his Excellency the Governor's dozen came off at Ganeshkhind to-day. The heavy rain during the morning made the pitch somewhat sticky, but in every other respect it was an ideal day for cricket. The match started at noon when the rain held off and vagrant clouds masked the sun. His Excellency the Governor was "At Home" on the ground and to enliven the afternoon His Excellency's band played some delightful music. His Highness the Maharaja of Idar, General Sir Pertab Singh, General Sloggett, Lady Muir-Mackenzie and many others of distinction watched the game with His Excellency. His Excellency's team won the toss and took first service. At a quarter-past four they were all out for 168, Lucas having contributed the top score of 41. Mr. Patel's team were unfortunate in their venture and were sent in again in consequence to kill time if nothing else. The following are the scores:—

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TEAM.

Capt Lucas, c Nicholson, b Umrigar ...	40
Capt Greig, c Mody, b Umrigar ...	9
Capt Davis, b Nicholson	3
Major Arnold, b Umrigar	6
Mr Sloggett, c P J Patel, b Umrigar ...	19
Capt Langhorne, c E J Patel, b Umrigar.	21
Capt Tillard, c Sheshachari, b Nicholson,	12
Capt Wood, b Nicholson	2
Major Southey, c Dalvi, b Umrigar ...	25
Col Fowler, b Ali	19
Capt Hodgson, not out	9
Capt Drummond, c and b Ali... ...	0
Extras...	3
Total... ...	168

MR. PATEL'S TEAM.

Mr F D Nicholson, c Lucas, b Greig ...	16
Mr P J Chinoy, c Wood, b Southey ...	0
Mr B A Dalvi, c and b Greig... ...	8
Mr K Sheshachari, c Fowler, b Greig...	6
Mr P J Patel, run out	6
Mr B B Modi, b Greig	1
Mr N P A Wadia, c Wood, b Southey...	3
Mr Framji Patel, c Greig, b Southey ...	7
Mr M D Umrigar, run out	3
Mr C M Ali, b Greig	0
Mr H C Tyabjee, c Southey, b Greig ...	0
Mr D B Lam, not out	0
Extras...	1
Total... ...	51

NAINI TAL WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 24.

The cricket match was continued at Naini Tal on Wednesday. The "World" in their second innings made 191 runs for five wickets and then declared their innings closed. The Civil Service going in made 80 runs for two wickets when time was called, the match ending in an even draw.

THE following telegram has been sent to H. E. the Viceroy from Amritsar:—"At a special meeting held here on the 21st instant, all the priests and granthis of the Sikh temple and other Sikhs of Tarn Taran have considered the modifications now made in the Anand Bill which are satisfactory, but respectfully pray His Excellency not to pass this Bill into law until it is appended by a detailed account of ceremony proposed to be legalised."

CROP PROSPECTS.

Prices Steadily Falling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

Crop telegrams for the past week, to-day published, show that prices of food grains are at last falling steadily, though still slowly, throughout the whole of Northern India and Burma, and crop prospects are better than they have been for many years. The rain of the past few days has come in the nick of time for the rice districts in the East of Central Provinces where it was beginning to be needed rather badly.

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 24.

The latest agricultural report for the United Provinces for the week ending 11th instant, is extremely satisfactory. The rainfall was inconsiderable on the whole and standing crops are everywhere flourishing. The harvesting of the early autumn crops is in full swing, the later crops are being weeded and the land is being prepared for spring sowing. Fever unfortunately is prevailing in many districts and cattle disease is reported from twenty-seven.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay has sent to the Government of India, dated 22nd September:—

Heavy rain during week Kathiawar, moderate Thar and Parkar, Kanara, Mahi Kantha, slight throughout rest Presidency proper. Rainfall general and sufficient, but more needed parts Karachi, Kaira, Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolhapur. Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture in a few tracts Nasik, Poona, slightly damaged rats Karachi, Hyderabad, insects part Sind, Nasik, Poona, Dharwar and generally good elsewhere. Harvesting commenced Hyderabad, Thar and Parker, Gujarat, Konkan, Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Gujarat Native States, Savantvadi, Kolhapur. Rabi lands being prepared parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Broach, Deccan, Baroda, Mahi Kantha Rewa Kantha. Rabi sowing in progress parts Gujarat, Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, Kolhapur. Cotton sowing continues Ahmedabad, Surat, Karnatak, Kolhapur. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Cutch and generally in good condition. Drinking and irrigation water generally adequate. Grain stock adequate. Prices fallen slightly in Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Ahmednagar, risen slightly East Khandesh, Bijapur, generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 22 to 40, Gujarat 10 to 37, Konkan 4 to 35, Deccan 8 to 24, Karnatak 19 to 38 per cent. less than normal. Average number gratuitously relieved Bijapur 70 for week ending 11th instant.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

Light local rain is reported from a large extent of the country including Burma, the North-East of India, the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula, the only falls of one inch and more being Toungoo, four; Silchar, Burdwan, Purnea, Aurangabad and Ahmednagar, one; Meerut and Malegaon, one and a half.

The depression over the West of Central Provinces yesterday has nearly disappeared; it will probably cause thunderstorms and showers in the Central parts of the country to-day but its influence on the weather is likely to become of little importance. The general pressure conditions over the Indian area are unsettled and favourable to local rain. The temperature is below normal on the South of the Central Provinces and the North of Hyderabad, and nearly normal elsewhere.

The forecast gives no important change in the character and distribution of the rainfall as likely.

The Arabian Sea Mail steamer which left Aden on the 19th experienced monsoon winds which, though less strong than those of last week, were stronger than usual.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 24th September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab,—Ambala has had 0'15" and Delhi 0'12" of rain, Skies are lightly to heavily clouded in the Central and south-east Punjab. Humidity has increased and is now in excess in the area of rainfall, Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in slight excess at Multan and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Very light rain is reported from the Southern half of the division. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air remains damper than usual at Cawnpore and Jhansi. Day temperature has fallen in the area of rainfall and is in defect at Jhansi; night temperature is normal except for an excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded except in Upper Sind. Humidity is in slight excess at Ajmer and normal in other places. Maximum is normal but minimum remains in excess at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0'38" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Indore; elsewhere it contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for a defect at Surat during day.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore records 0'18", Nagpur 0'13", Khandwa 0'30" and Akola 0'61". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is generally above the average. Day temperature remains much below normal; night temperature is either equal to or below the average.

The Konkan.—Rainfall, though light, has been general; Bombay recorded 0'78", Ratnagiri 0'39" and Mormugao 0'12". Cloud has decreased in the south but are heavily clouded over Bombay, where the air remains damper than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 1.60", Aurangabad 0'89", Ahmednagar 0.88", Belgaum 0'16" and Poona 0.40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air has become damper than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum has fallen considerably, the largest deficiency being 15° at Aurangabad; night temperature is normal but is in defect at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—General rain has fallen on the West Coast, in Central Provinces and nearly so in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies remain moderately or lightly clouded over the greater part of the reporting area.

General rain is likely on the West Coast, in the Bombay Deccan and Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in Malabar.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. "Egypt," which left Aden on the 12th, experienced from longitude 45° E to Longitude 51° E. light variable winds and clear, slight sea? thence to longitude 65°. E moderate to fresh monsoon, moderate sea, south-west swell decreasing towards end to light monsoon thence to arrival gentle to moderate north-westerly wind, slight swell and light rain.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GAIKWAR ON THE POLITICAL PROBLEM.

The "Rast Goftar":—H. H. the Gaikwar has utilized a fitting occasion to speak out his mind on the political problem which has exercised the country for some time past. The occasion was appropriate because the words were addressed to the students of a college, and through them to their class in general. The speech was studded with points of wholesome advice, teaching the young generation the duties they are expected to discharge towards society and State. The Gaikwar is a firm believer in the advantages of decentralization carried deep down to the strata of the village communion and relieving the State of some of the duties appropriated by it to the disadvantage of the people. He exhorted his young audience to rise in aspiration, and by individual and corporate effort to retrieve the position which an ingrained habit of looking upon Government for help in every direction has entailed. The State's resources for employment for educated people have as much a limit as the demand of the country for the services of the professional classes. But there is practically and unlimited field in mining, agriculture, industry and trade which act and react upon one another, and answer to increased exploitation of their resources by a corresponding expansion of the demand. The world's wants are many and progressive, and every scientific research and new discovery as contributes to the sum total of human happiness calls into combined action the industrial, commercial and agricultural resources.

DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

The "Indian Spectator":—When a special officer was appointed to report upon the possibilities of the development of Salsette as a residential area, we thought that the Government's decision on the policy to be followed in the development of the town and island of Bombay would to a large extent depend upon the results of Mr. Mead's investigations; for if it could be shown that the wealthy classes might as well be accommodated in the northern part of the island and in Salsette as in the neighbourhood of Back Bay, costly schemes of the reclamation of the Bay might be unnecessary. It is possible that before Mr. Mead's report was formally drawn up, the Government knew in a general way that Salsette would not give much relief to Bombay in providing for the wealthy: at any rate Mr. Mead's report is published a considerable time after the Government's decision with regard to the development of the city was arrived at. The promising side of Salsette is that which is served by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and here, as Mr. Mead says, "our clients are the rich merchants and professional men of the middle classes who have to go to Bombay daily." For whom is Back Bay to be reclaimed? Apparently the more space we have the better, for the wealthy as well as the middle classes. The state of things at present is that comparatively a small proportion of land near railway stations has yet been utilised for building, that most of the bungalows in these areas are country residences, that the tendency of the colonists is to crowd together long the local fund roads, and that no land developed by owners before sale and very little thereafter. Everyone knows that besides distance from the place of business, the objections to reside permanently in Salsette are absence of pipe water, absence of good roads and drainage, and presence of malaria. Mr. Mead does not confine himself to an examination of the sites available and the removal of the objections popularly urged. He seems to have paid more attention to the control of the development than to the encouragement of it. He has been very much impressed by the difficulties which the irregular development of residential areas has caused in Bombay, and he seems anxious to prevent in time similar difficulties arising in Salsette.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The "Parsi":—The desire of the authorities to make Medical education as efficient as possible is certainly admirable. But their proposals did not recommend themselves to the Senate of the University, nor have they been favourably received by the public Press. Almost all the of Indian Medical graduates are most emphatically against them. Even several members of the Indian Medical Service do not approve of the proposals put forward by the Government of Sir George Clarke. Under these circumstances, we do not think it is desirable that Government should insist upon carrying out the change proposed by them, which actually amount to usurpation by them of, among others, the examining functions of the University. A "modus vivendi" could certainly be found or ought to be. What we most emphatically object to is the turning into a mere diploma of the L. M. & S. degree, which will have no "locus standi" in the universities of Europe, and will thus disbar a large number of those who secure the diploma from further prosecuting their studies in Western universities. Yet another objection is that even if such a diploma is created, the examination should be conducted, not by a board appointed by Government, but by the University. It will be remembered that the University Senate had submitted its views to Government after a protected discussion during which the whole question was thoroughly threshed out. The Government have issued this week their reply to the Senate's letter. A careful perusal of the document convinces us that the position taken by the University is perfectly correct. We trust an attempt will be made on both sides to bring about a compromise, which will safeguard the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the University, and not deprive any new measure that might be adopted of the dignity which naturally belongs to a University degree.

THE K. R. KAMA MEMORIAL.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—People are apt to be ready to raise a memorial to a rich man, mainly because of his riches. His friends and admirers, as they choose to call themselves, contrive to hold a sort of a public meeting, where the virtues of the deceased are extolled by speakers with generous extravagance, and thus the ball is set rolling. In course of time, a few thousand rupees are collected, and the memory of the departed worthy is perpetuated, as the term goes. People are not so ready to do honour to saint or scholar, who cannot command the admiration of the vulgar by the glitter and splendour of gold. If any one deserves well of this city, and particularly of his community, it is the late Mr. K. R. Kama, and it would have been a standing reproach to the Parsis, if there had been no movement to raise a memorial to him. A meeting of friends and admirers was held last Thursday, the organizers having modestly refrained from convening a meeting of the general public.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA AND THE CONGRESS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—We are glad to notice that the choice of the Provincial Committees will fall upon Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as the President of the forthcoming Congress. There is no doubt that he will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and if frenzy and prejudice were absent from all the electoral bodies the voting in his favour would be unanimous. The opposition to Sir Pherozeshah will proceed from the Extremists, and as Bengal is their stronghold, there is no saying how it will acquit itself of its plain duty. But Bengal is not India, and if it chooses in this instance, to be erratic in its conduct, no great importance should be attached to it. We hope Sir Pherozeshah will accept the honour, even though a note of dissent may be raised here and there. We hope he will not insist, as has been reported, upon unanimity of choice, although that would be a very good thing. Such a course will make the minority swell with pride, and nothing will minister so greatly to its vanity, as the refusal of Sir Pherozeshah to accept the offer, because of its opposition, Sir Pherozeshah is too shrewd and experienced a public man thus to oblige his opponents and it is possible that the rumour we have referred to has emanated from interested quarters. It reflects great credit upon the veteran politician that he is not liked by fools and fanatics, and that the Extremists are indignant at his stubborn and determined opposition to their wild propaganda.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

The "Gujerati":—At this distance they were not able to exactly understand the situation in South Africa. A good deal was being said about arrests, imprisonments and deportations. But the public had no correct idea of the character and significance of the heroic struggle that has so long been maintained by our countrymen in South Africa. Mr. Polak deserves the thanks of the whole country for the trouble he has taken to explain the position of Indians in South Africa. Though an Englishman, his heart is full of sympathy for the Indian sufferers, and in his speech at the Town Hall as he went on with his description of the sufferings undergone by Hindus, Parsees and Mahomedans occupying most prominent positions in the Transvaal, the whole audience was stricken with grief and sorrow and tells the deepest humiliation and indignation.

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The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1909.

ROBERT DE NOBILI OF MADURA.

MADURA is now one of the most popular towns in Southern India, the headquarters of a British Collectorate, and famous for its old Hindu palace and the greatest pagoda in the world, which compel the admiration of tourists and cause them to marvel at the skill of the old Oriental architects who designed and erected those stupendous structures centuries ago. Prior to the dismemberment of the great Vizianagar Empire by the Mahomedan Kings of the Deccan some three hundred and fifty years since, Madura, even then a city of considerable antiquity, was included in its territories. After this occurrence it set up a line of rulers of its own, who governed the Principality with varying fortunes, until the Marathas superseded them for a brief period, until the old Brahminical stronghold and most of Southern India passed within the red boundary line. For centuries before those changes happened, Madura had been an important centre of Oriental culture, and its colleges were thronged with pupils pursuing their studies in Indian philosophy and cognate subjects under Brahmin teachers, the influence of the priestly caste being so great that there seemed to be but little probability of a new religion taking root among its people. But one of the ambitions of the Portuguese, after their acquisition of Goa, four centuries since, was the evangelisation of the Indians in their own as well as adjacent territories. Francis Xavier, the great Jesuit missionary, whose memory will always be associated with this movement, had one or two notable predecessors, but his conspicuous personality is the most outstanding figure in the early annals of the projected reformation. It was he who first attempted to christianise Madura by planting a mission there, and, although the Padres laboured diligently for years, they made no converts to the new propaganda, languished until Robert de Nobili came to its rescue a year after Akbar had been gathered to his fathers and the bibulous Jehangir reigned in his stead. We were then endeavouring to win a commercial footing in Surat, and the factors who brought our flag to the Eastern Seas have no conception that they were laying the foundations of a new empire which would include the historic city in the South, where the inspired Italian Jesuit was commencing his "great experiment" in the conversion of the Hindus. According to a contemporary authority, Madura then had "ten thousand students all of whom were Brahmins. For four or five years they were instructed in logic, then in theology or Vedantism and in five other courses."

The life story of De Nobili has appeared in various volumes, reciting the history of the early Jesuit Missions to the East, but a little treatise was published, a few weeks ago, in Madras which contains particulars that have not hitherto been given in English of his remarkable ecclesiastical adventures with the Madura Brahmins of three centuries since. It is entitled "A History of the Jesuit Mission in Madura in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," and is based upon translations of several volumes of their letters addressed to the Generals of the Order and various members of the confraternity associated with the movement. Curiously, enough it is issued by a modern rival body, the "Methodist Episcopals," and bears the imprint of their Madras publishing house, but as its author, the Rev. J. Chandler, M.A., remarks in his prefatory note, "the history is a remarkable one, and furthermore all Christian workers in Southern India have many of the same problems to meet that confronted those men of the seventeenth century, I cannot but feel an interest in their methods and results." Arriving in Madura as a European ascetic of high birth, for he was a close connection of the ruling Roman Pontiff, he assumed the costume of the Brahmins and lived on a vegetable diet of the most frugal description. His attendants were selected from their caste, and for several years he lived a life of seclusion, being apparently engaged in meditation, while actually occupied in studying Tamil and a diligent perusal of the sacred text-books of the Hindus. The advent of this mysterious stranger from the West, who was visible only to the few disciples attached to him, naturally aroused the greatest curiosity as to his intentions, and the new dispensation of which he was the protagonist. Having perfected his arrangements and erected a church on land granted to him by the Rajah, De Nobili commenced to hold public disputations with the Brahmin leaders and to make converts from all classes of the community. The new plan of salvation offered to Madura appealed to many of its people, because they were permitted to continue the observance of caste customs and some of the rites of their old beliefs, which De Nobili asserted were harmless, so long as they accepted the dogma of his Church. The result of this curious blending of Eastern and Western theology, taught by one who lived the life of a high-caste Hindu and was an avowed sympathiser with pratices not tolerated by modern missionaries, was that Madura was strongly moved and conversions occurred so rapidly, that the Brahmins became alarmed lest the whole city should go over to the eloquent and persuasive Jesuit. They, therefore, used all the influence at their command in the ruler's court and elsewhere to discredit the European ascetic and procure his banishment from a stronghold in which their dominancy in religious affairs had not hitherto been disputed.

They were only partly successful in the campaign against De Nobili, and but for the co-operation of his own Church, it is probable that he would have continued his triumphant career at Madura with consequences that might have been exceedingly fruitful in the cause of Christianity. There is no doubt that his phenomenal success in a locality hitherto barren of results, and the methods he used, aroused the jealousy of members of his own Order as well as the envy of other fraternities then engaged in mission work. A series of charges were laid against him at Cochin and Goa and subsequently at Rome itself, in which he was accused, among other malpractices, "of having invented a new religion, a monstrous mixture of Christianity and idolatry, and of having abjured the faith by burning incense to idols." For the next ten years, down to 1623, when De Nobili was vindicated by a Papal Bull, all hiz energies were concentrated in repelling the indictments periodically framed against him, with the result that his mission work at Madura was practically suspended, and his rivals the Brahmins, recovered their prestige and won back many of his disciples. Although the final pronouncement of Rome was in his favour, De Nobili would not remain among his shattered ideals, but with the consent of the Superior of his Order devoted the rest of his life to itinerary mission work in other cities of Southern India, where his sanctity and mode of living, ensured a respectful welcome from those who were opposed to his teachings. For, until the end he was Brahminical in everything but religion, and four faithful followers of the caste were with him when he died near Madras, some two and a half centuries ago after forty years of labour which might have yielded great results but for the clerical interference which obstructed his work and branded him for a period as an infidel instead of an enthusiastic evangelist with harmless Oriental tendencies. He has had several imitators belonging to the same faith, but none of them have equalled the brilliant Jesuit, who successfully challenged Brahminical ascendancy in Madura and has long since been recognised by his Church as one of its greatest Indian Missionaries. Mr. Chandler's little book is a fine tribute to De Nobili's memory, and should be read by all modern evangelists, who are still wrestling with opposition similar to that which he faced and conquered, during the brief period he was allowed to pursue his work unmolested in the great centre of Hindu theology in South India.

THE MOTORIST'S PROGRESS.

MOTORING in India has had a surprisingly quick development in the large towns, but it will be a long time before roads in the mofussil provide the opportunities for touring which are to be enjoyed in more favoured Europe. Indian motorists, however, have grounds for congratulation. Local prejudices, for instance, have been more easily overcome out here than they were at Home, and so they must not cast too envious eyes towards the progress which their elder brothers in England are making. Motorists' there have won a big victory by at last successfully asserting their right that motor taxation should be devoted to the betterment of roads. The Development and Road Improvement Funds' Bill recognises the duty of the State to the motoring tax-payer as a motorist, and whether the terms of the Bill on discussion will prove entirely acceptable or no, that official recognition by the Government is a big step forward. Motorists are no longer to depend on the good or bad will of local authorities, but a new authority, called "the Road Board," is proposed to be formed for the conservation of their interests. This Board is to be constituted for the purpose of improving the facilities for motor traffic, and is to have power either to construct and maintain new roads itself or to make advances to existing highway authorities towards the construction of new roads or the improvement of roads already in existence. New roads constructed by the Board are to be used exclusively for motor traffic, though other traffic may be permitted, subject to terms to be approved by the Treasury. Notice of intention to construct a new road must be given to every local authority affected, in order to give an opportunity for objections to be heard, in which event doubtless, a local inquiry would be ordered. When travelling on a specially constructed motor road, motor-cars are to be absolved from observing the twenty miles speed-limit, but are to remain subject to the other statutory regulations for good behaviour—such as driving to the danger of the public, regulations as to lights, etc. This is the kind of thing for which motorists have been working for years. There are some practical questions to be faced, however, the provision that other traffic is to be admitted to special roads, allows a possibility that unless the greatest vigilance is exercised, the utility of these roads may be vitiated. And the question of cost, which one must not forget, the moterist alone is to bear, is not a small one. Unless the new Board, which is to have the power of constructing new roads, moves circumspectly, it may perhaps put a heavier burden on the motorist than it will have been worth the while to bear. It must not "go at" its duties too earnestly at first. Special motor roads are as yet needed only in rare instances. The Bill will probably prove a somewhat controversial one when the House of Commons gets to work on it and Eastern motorists will take a watchful interest—though one that is more or less academic—in its passage.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF SACHIN.

THE young Nawab of Sachin has just sent in to Government the report on his second year of the State's administration. The Nawab, we are glad to learn, has endeared himself to his people by his just and careful rule. In the discharge of his responsibilities he has had the advantage of the assistance of Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan as Dewan. The year has been one of progress, and it is deserving of note that the land revenue has been collected without resort to coercion measures, except in a few unavoidable instances. This is said to be chiefly due to careful supervision of the crops. The foot and mounted police have been re-organised and are now to be complimented on their excellent discipline, drill and smart appearance. A separate Civil Court for quick and thorough disposal of civil work has been established and is working well. The condition of the roads and other works of public utility such as wells, dharamshallas, dispensaries, schools, protective works, etc., is highly satisfactory and almost all the villages are now reached by pucca roads, or are within easy reach of them. The State has 37 miles of good roads within a superficial area of 42 square miles of territory. The State Abkari Farm has been handed over for management to the British Government at their own request for a period of six years, with a view to facilitate the administration of the traffic in the adjoining British territory. The rearing and plantation of toddy trees on a large scale has been undertaken with the object of supplying pure and abundant toddy, and thus indirectly reducing the consumption of deleterious liquors. Several Muglai allowances were bought in at a high price in order to relieve the State of a heavy obnoxious burden annually. Under medical relief we read of the free distribution of quinine during the fever season. Educational reports show an increase in the number of school-going boys and employment of trained teachers. Teachers are now being trained at the Ahmedabad Training College at the State expense. There are nineteen schools in the 21 villages. Mental as well as physical training is well looked after. The Educational Inspector, N.D., has remarked very favourably on the State schools which are well equipped, and maintained at an expenditure of Rs. 9,000 annually, the receipts being Rs. 600. Experiments are being conducted at State expense at Dumas for the reclamation of "Khar" lands of which there is a large area. In every direction do the affairs of Sachin appear to be capably supervised.

PLAGUE RETURNS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

THE plague returns for the Bombay Presidency during the month of August, show a serious increase of this disease in a great many districts. Although 24 districts, practically half of the Presidency, have been free from plague, in the remainder the epidemic has been serious and the number of infected places has risen to 118. This shows a large increase over the number in July, when only 45 places had been affected, and a severe epidemic seems to be seriously threatened. The number of deaths multiplied during the month more than three-fold, there having been 2,071 victims in August, compared with 639 in July. This figure again is much larger than that for June, when 403 deaths were recorded, and it indicates that the spread of infection has been a gradual process, and is steadily extending. For Bombay city, however, the statistics are reassuring. Practically the plague death-rate has been stagnant, for while the deaths in August numbered 140, or 27 more than those in July, they are less by 21 than the fatalities reported in June. Moreover, during last week only twelve deaths occurred, as against 26 in the corresponding period of last year and 34 which is the average during five years. Poona City has been practically free, only one death having occurred, and Karachi City shows but a slight increase, but in contrast Poona District shows an alarming spread of infection, the deaths reported having increased from six in June to 70 in July and 225 in August. Other districts which have become seriously affected are Belgaum, with an increase from 63 in July to 228 in August; Dharwar, increasing from 49 to 167; East Khandesh, a previously free district, where 43 deaths have occurred; Kolaba, rising from 7 to 83; and Baroda, and Kolhapur especially, where the totals have gone up from from 18 to 185 and from 28 to 360 respectively.

THE Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla on his autumn tour early in November, visiting the Punjab and the frontier.

THE question of contracts for the earthwork of the Malakand Canal, both in the Swat Valley and on the Dargai side of the frontier, are now being considered. Amply funds will be available for the works during the ensuing cold weather.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE BUDGET DAY BY DAY.

An Interesting Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

LORD ROSEBERY, in his eagerly awaited speech to business men of Glasgow this afternoon, referred to the Budget as "this constantly re-shifting and changing measure," and certainly there is some justification for the taunt. The most important change, announced this week, is the tabling by Mr. Lloyd-George of a clause, enabling Death Duties to be paid in kind—in other words by land. A section of the Opposition Press fiercely denounce this proposal, declaring that it makes the Socialistic intention of the Government absolutely clear and will, if it be passed by the House of Commons, add to the justification of the Lords in rejecting the Finance Bill. But whether the suggested new departure is Socialistic or not, it happens to have been approved by the Leader of the Opposition. In 1907, when the Budget of that year was under the consideration of the House of Commons, a Unionist member, who in a special degree voices the opinions of of the territorial magnates—I believe that is the correct description—brought forward the following amendment :—"All death or succession duties, payable in respect of land shall be payable, wholly or in part, in land which shall be valued at the assessment at which it was assessed for the purposes of such duties before any deductions whatsoever were made from such assessment." While Mr. Asquith was antagonistic, the mover was backed up not only by his Leader but by at least one other member of the late Unionist Cabinet, on the ground that if the amendment were adopted, it would be one means of providing the necessary land for small holdings then and still a somewhat difficult process. This, therefore, puts the Opposition in an awkward position if they mean to fight the amendment, but it may be asked, "Is there to be no finality?" This sort of thing might go on for ever, and it rather seems to give a certain amount of colour to the change that the Government never expected their far-reaching schemes to be passed *en bloc*, and that they were introduced more as a pronouncement of future Liberal policy than anything else. At any rate, it may be safely asserted, I think, that so far as two members of the Cabinet are concerned—Messrs. Churchill and George—it would suit their book best if the peers meet the Budget *non possumus*. As to the mysterious appearance and equally mysterious disappearance of the amendment, allowing grocers in England to sell quarter bottles of spirits, Mr. George, after allowing the Parliamentary draughtsman to remain for a week or more under the stigma of having committed an almost inexplicable blunder, yesterday admitted that that official was not the culprit. Who was to blame Mr. George did not say, and wicked people draw their own conclusion. To err is human, Mr. George although, he is very bold is not infallible, and Governments, as we know, sometimes propose impossible things without realising that they are impossible. Everybody is sorry for Messrs. Gilby.

SPEECHES IN THE COUNTRY.

More and more the speeches delivered throughout the Kingdom by the heads of both Parties are of the kind known as electioneering. This was particularly the case with the deliverance of Mr. Churchill at Leicester on Saturday, a deliverance that his opponents say well matches the never-to-be-forgotten Limehouse speech. Two other Cabinet Ministers—Mr. Birrell and Lord Crewe—were holding forth the same night; but while the *Times* gives close upon four columns to the volatile President of the Board of Trade, it affords less than a fourth of that space to the Colonial and Irish Secretaries combined. It is impossible to deny that Mr. Churchill's speech was clever, but I have heard Liberals deprecate the tone of his references to Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Churchill began by saying that one great difficulty that confronts a speaker at Budget League meetings—he has nobody to reply to. "It is quite true," he went on to say, "that the small fry of the Tory Party have been splashing actively about in their proper puddles. It is true that Mr. Balfour, however, the great Leader who means to lead (laughter)—he has been meaning to lead for the last six years, if he could only find out where on earth to lead to—it is quite true, that Mr. Balfour from time to time emits four or five columns of insipid equivocation, which the newspapers, whose proprietors he has taken the precaution to make into barons, hasten to claim as 'another epoch-making pronouncement.' (Laughter.) It is quite true that, from time to time, Mr. Walter Long lets off his small cannon in various parts of the country, and sometimes hits the wrong man, and sometimes hits himself (laughter), and, at intervals, we have a laboured attempt at impudence from Mr. F. E. Smith." Mr. Walter Long and Mr. F. E. Smith, particularly, the latter may be fair game, but it is contended that Mr. Balfour's position should have prevented him from being charged by a man of Mr. Churchill's comparative inexperience in public life of emitting "insipid equivocations." Whatever else may be said about Mr. Balfour's oratory it is not insipid. Mr. Long had his revenge a few evenings later, when speaking in Marylebone, he suggested that Mr. Churchill's speech was really armed not at Mr. Balfour or the Unionist policy, but at Mr. Asquith and those members of the Cabinet who are supposed not to see eye to eye with himself and Mr. George. Of Lord Rosebery's speech, I have not time to comment beyond saying that valuable as it may be in other respects to the opponents of the Government, it will disappoint those who expected that he would practically announce his adhesion to the Tariff Reform Party and unhesitatingly advise his brother peers to throw the Finance Bill into the Thames. He has, he appears to have stated definitely, severed himself entirely from the Liberal Party, but he has not joined the Unionists and apparently does not intend to do so.

"THE SILENCE OF MR. JOHN BURNS."

The *Daily Mail* on Monday, published very prominently under the above heading and as from "a Liberal correspondent," a curious attack on Mr. John Burns. "It has," says the writer, "recently been the subject of remark that Mr. John Burns has not uttered a single word in favour of the Budget, and there has been a good deal of speculation as to the reason of his silence. The President of the Local Government Board has not only been singularly conspicuous by his absence from Budget League meetings, but for a very considerable time has not addressed a public meeting at his own constituency of Battersea." What, asks the writer, is the meaning of this attitude. He answers his question as follows:—"It is currently believed in Liberal circles that Mr. Burns, in association with the Lord Chancellor, was an opponent of the taxation of land values in the initiatory discussions on the Budget in the Cabinet. He had, of course, to come into line with his colleagues, for it is a constitutional maxim that every Budget is discussed in the Cabinet before being presented to Parliament, and every member of the Government must support it when so presented or resign. It is notorious that the relationship of the Prime Minister and his colleague at the Local Government Board is anything but cordial. Mr. Asquith has, on more than one occasion, disregarded the opinions of Mr. Burns, and as recently as last week the autocratic methods of the latter in pushing the Housing and Town Planning Bill through Committee and "treading on the toes" of Radical supporters of the Government were the subject of severe criticism, if not of reproof. Moreover, when the reconstruction of the Government took place and Mr. Asquith became Premier, Mr. Burns's position as a Minister was for days trembling in the balance. Few people would venture to predict that he will ever again be in a Liberal Cabinet. To show its impartiality, the *Mail* printed next day a column of unqualified eulogy of the President of the Local Government Board. *Inter alia* the writer, who is described as an admirer, denies that the relationship of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Burns is in any way strained and says rather nastily that while others have spent their days and nights in talking, Mr. Burns has been working.

SUFFRAGETTE FEROCITY.

The more violent of the Suffragettes have not yet taken to the throwing of vitriol on His Majesty's Ministers, but judging from some of their recent methods, that peculiarly atrocious weapon of mad women may be resorted to before long. At the meeting addressed by Mr. Birrell in the White City, Manchester, iron balls were among the missiles employed and the wonder is that only one member of the Chief Secretary's audience was injured. Three others Suffragettes indulged in high jinks at Lympne, where the Prime Minister spent the week-end with his family and some visitors. An official account of what happened has been issued from the Home Office, and shows that after service in the Parish Church, the Premier was repeatedly struck by the viragoes. The narrative continues :—"In the afternoon, about six o'clock, Mr. Asquith, who was accompanied by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cust, Mr. Dudley Ward, and Mr. H. Asquith, was preparing to return by motor to Lympne from the Littlestone Golf Club. Mr. Asquith was entering the main door of the club-house when the same three women rushed after him into the club-house and again molested him. Mr. Gladstone, who happened to enter the passage leading to the entrance door, saw what was happening, and coming quickly up forced the three women outside the double entrance door, only half of which was open. He stood there and prevented the women from re-entering the club-house. Beyond that he used no force, and, needless to say, struck no blow." [A version of the incident given by the women, says: "He fought like a pugilist"] One of the women who was dressed as a hospital nurse, knocked his cap off and repeatedly tapped him on the shoulder. After a minute or two he was joined by Mr. H. Asquith, and the women were quietly removed from the doorway to the lawn. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. H. Asquith were joined by the other members of the party, and entering the motor left the club-house. About 10 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Asquith were sitting in the dining-room with their guests, when two large stones were thrown through one of the windows, and a woman and the others with her then ran away, and owing to the darkness of the night were not seen again. In the hurry of their flight they left a small bag containing a light rope. One of them describing their invasion of Lympne castle at night takes credit for not listening to the conversation at Mr. Asquith's dinner table "because," to use her own words, "we would do nothing dishonourable." Nothing dishonourable! Many, I think, will be inclined to agree with the views expressed by Mr. John Massie, M.P., this morning. "Men," he says, "will be driven to reconsider the chivalrous attitude they have hitherto maintained to the weaker sex." One of Mr. Asquith's assailants at Lympne boasts that at the Littlestone Golf links she shouted out to the Prime Minister "worse things will happen to you unless you stop heaping these indignities on women." If a man is being dangerously assaulted by half a dozen women is he not to defend himself? And how he is, Mr. Massie asks, to defend himself except in the usual way? "I have been informed," he continues, "that in the United States the police have been known, in urgent cases of riots, to break the heads of both sexes indiscriminately. Our police are merciful, and, in the new state of things, suffer accordingly. But, if women forget themselves and insist on equality with men in the methods of physical force, they must not be surprised or aggrieved if men are driven to make equality of treatment their response," He adds :—"Heaven preserve us from this horrible and inconceivable outcome of the present madness; for it seems as if these women were bent on making it inevitable." Some ladies were lately discussing in my presence the "antics," as a sympathiser in a daily paper mildly describes, the actions of the militant sisterhood, and one of the company told us of a Suffragette known to her who said she longed to scratch a policeman's face. "What would you do to such a woman," I asked. One lady replied "cut her nails off," and the rest thought that the punishment would not be too severe. It is perhaps fortunate for lawless Suffragettes that they are not judged by Magistrates of their own sex.

THE TIPLESS HOTEL.

An interesting event of the week has been the house-warming at the fine hotel which Messrs Joseph Lyons Montague Gluckstein and Alfred Salmon have built on the site of Exeter Hall in the Strand, and which is to be run on novel lines. The chief of the new features is that from top to bottom the same price will be charged for rooms; and the next departure from usage is that nobody is to be tipped. It is not only stingy people who object to hotel tipping; most persons would, for reasons quite apart from those of economy, be glad to see the present system abolished even if it led to an increase in the bill. The rule should be no tipping except where a servant performs some service outside his or her duties. I do not know that the example of the Popular Restaurant in Piccadilly, where there is supposed to be no tipping, has been imitated by any other establishment of the kind, but it does not follow that the departure inaugurated by the enterprising proprietors of the Strand Palace Hotel will not in time be extended to the rest of our caravanserais. At the luncheon on Monday, Mr. Joseph Lyons showed that he is not only a great organiser but an effective and witty speaker. Neither he, however, nor Mr. George R. Sims of the bountiful capillament, made any allusion to the historic associations of the situations, but I am sure that when the next May meetings come round many of the former frequenters of Exeter Hall will be amongst the guests of the hotel.

THE *Bengalee* says that acute differences exist between the two lines of the National party and therefore the chances of a United Congress in London are greater than in any Indian City.

THE FIGHT FOR THE BUDGET.

VOTE ON THE TEA DUTY.

Reduction Refused.

GOVERNMENT AND A GENERAL ELECTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

Speaking on the Budget, Mr. Gwynn, the Nationalist Member, moved to reduce the tea duty by four pence.

Mr. Snowden, the Labour Member, supported the motion because the tax fell most heavily on the poor.

Mr. Lloyd-George said the Government was unable to further reduce the duty, owing to the deficit of £16,000,000. Most people were surprised that the duty had not been raised. Those who were in the trade told him that reduction of a penny would not answer the purpose.

Would anyone, with a sense of responsibility, advise him to throw away the two and a quarter millions derived from the tea duty? He agreed with all that was said against the tax on tea, and when the finances of the country had been put in a better position, the tea duty would be among the first to be considered.

The amendment was rejected by 170 to 117.

Mr. Fell moved a reduction on tea grown in British possessions.

This was rejected by 216 to 85.

The Clause was adopted without a division.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

In the House of Commons, the Clause doubling the stamp duties on marketable securities except Colonial Government securities, was adopted by 216 to 84.

The Clause maintaining tea duty was adopted without a division.

LATER.

Government majority fell to 17 on an amendment to reduce the whisky duty.

The Nationalist motion to adjourn as a protest against Mr. Lloyd George's refusal to answer criticism was rejected by 110 to 97, amid Unionist and Nationalist cheers.

In the debate on the Securities Stamps Bill Mr. Rees proposed to exempt Indian securities from duty because it would facilitate the flow of capital to India.

Mr. Hobhouse replied that he was unable to give preference to Indian securities refused to the Colonies. The Indian Government securities were already exempted. The connection of some Indian railways with the State was anomalous. They cannot be recognised as Government securities.

Mr. Rees withdrew his amendment on the understanding that Mr. Hobhouse would look into the matter.

The Whisky clause was passed by 117 to 84.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Unionists are organising a great Tariff Reform campaign for the autumn. Four thousand Tariff Reform meetings have already been arranged for October alone.

Mr. Balfour's speech continues to be eagerly discussed. The papers, while not venturing to predict the action of the House of Lords, are unanimously of opinion that a General Election is imminent.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Cinderford, said that the Government was indifferent to the action of the Lords as they stood to win, whether they passed or rejected the Budget. If rejected, the Government would go to the country immediately. In any case the people must soon decide and the sooner the better.

BRITISH SHIPPING IN CHINA.

Effect of Boycott on the Yangtse.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Bellairs called attention to a telegram from the Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* of the 17th September with regard to the boycott of British shipping companies on the Yangtse, and asked what steps had been taken to terminate the boycott.

Sir Edward Grey said no information had been received from Sir John Jordan, but a report would be asked for in due course. There was no foundation, however, for the assumption that British trade suffered more than Japanese in such circumstances, owing to the want of support. British trade had suffered less from boycott in recent years than American or Japanese.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

Reuter telegraphing from Shanghai, states that the Taotai has issued a proclamation to merchants exhorting them to abstain from the boycott of British steamers at Kiukiang, also fresh stringent instructions have been telegraphed from Peking to High Officials along the Yangtse insisting that they must end the boycott.

The Chinese demand the dismissal of Police Inspector Mears who is alleged to have killed a Chinaman at Kiukiang.

MOTOR CARS IN PERSIA.

Regular Service Established.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

A regular service of motor-cars between Tabriz and Julfa is about to be established. A ten years' contract has been awarded to an Italian firm.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The Countess of Elgin is dead.

LORD KITCHENER.

Arrival at Saigon.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

A telegram from Saigon states that Lord Kitchener arrived there yesterday morning. He was received by the Governor's staff, the General and the Admiral and the British Consul. He dined with the Governor who proposed the toast of his health. In his speech he recalled the fact that Lord Kitchener served as a Volunteer in the French Army. He drank to the British Army and Navy.

Lord Kitchener proceeds to-day to Hongkong.

THE TOWN PLANNING BILL.

Amendments by the Lords.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The House of Lords in discussing the Town Planning Bill struck out certain sections at the instance of Lords Cowder and Onslow, who objected to excessive powers being conferred on the Local Government Board without appeal. They substituted a clause authorising an appeal to Parliament in certain cases.

POSTAL SERVICE TO TIBET.

China and India to Work Together.

LONDON SEPTEMBER 24.

Reuter telegraphing from Peking states that it is understood that China is sending a Chinese Postal Delegate to Tibet to arrange preliminaries of a postal service to Tibetan trade markets, possibly Lhasa. It is understood that the service will have the sympathetic co-operation of the Indian Postal administration.

DISASTERS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

Floods Follow Earthquakes.

CROPS AND VINEYARDS RUINED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Following on the earthquakes in Southern France, storms and floods have ruined the crops and devastated the vineyards. The vintage proceeding is considered to be ruined. Many persons have been drowned in villages.

THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

Moors Weakening.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Spaniards made a further advance yesterday. They met with the most feeble opposition and sustained only eight casualties.

THE NEWBURY CUP.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The following is the result of the race for the Newbury Cup run at Newbury to-day:—

Bridge O'Fearn	1
Altitude	2
Burscough	3

There were nine starters. Won by a head, with a neck between the second and third.

Betting was 7 to 8 Bridge O' Fearn, 20 to 1 Altitude and 8 to 1 Burscough.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA,

Protest Meeting at Masulipatam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 24.

Under the auspices of the Kistna District Association a public meeting of the citizens of Masulipatam with Mr. B. Venkatrayudu in the chair, was held at the Buttayapeta Theatre Hall to consider the disabilities of Indians in South Africa, and to express sympathy with them in their struggles for the removal of the colour bar.

A resolution in the following terms was adopted :—"That the townsmen of Masulipatam record their warm appreciation of the manly struggle carried on by Indians in the Transvaal to secure the removal of iniquitous laws passed by the Colonial Government on racial basis, and resent the attitude of the British Parliament in sanctioning for the first time racial disqualifications in an Imperial statute, and recommend the cessation of further recruitment of indentured labour for South Africa.

The resolution was moved in a lengthy speech by Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamamayya, Secretary of the District Association, who strongly recommended the boycott of British goods as a fitting weapon to make the British people more sympathetic in the matter of redressing their grievances. Mr. V. Ramdas, a leading vakil, in seconding the resolution, pointed out that the British Parliament, owing to constitutional laws, could only guide the policy of a Colony, no direct interference in matter of its legislation was possible. An amendment to omit the last clause and to substitute "recommend the boycott of British goods" was stoutly opposed by a large majority of the audience, and was thrown out.

CHOOLAI SPINNING MILLS.

Coolies Strike Work,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 24.

This morning about 800 coolies, working in the Choolai Spinning Mills, struck work assigning practically no reason for their act. Mr. J. Ratcliffe, Manager, tried to bring about an amicable settlement but was unsuccessful. The men grew defiant and threatened to cause mischief, whereupon the police were sent for. Inspector Nicholas, at the head of a large force, proceedd to the Mill and dispersed the crowd of strikers assembled in the vicinity. The Police are actively patrolling the streets leading to the Mill. So far there has been no breach of the peace. It is expected the men will resume work shortly.

MR. H. C. WOODMAN, C.S., is gazetted to be temporary Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and has taken over charge at Simla.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT RETURNS.

Falling off of Revenue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The Government of India Finance Department returns continue to be anything but cheerful reading. Figures are to-day issued for the period, 1st April to 31st August past. They show fallings off in the Revenue even as compared with the same months last year (a time of depression) under such important headings as Salt, Excise and Customs as well as Opium. On the other hand land revenue is recovering under favourable crop prospects consequent upon a good monsoon. Railway receipts are improving though still seriously behind the budget estimates. Expenditure upon public works has had to be cut down to meet the exigencies of the position, but the heavy drawings of the Secretary of State have more than swallowed up the savings effected by this always regrettable economy. The current month in consequence has opened with cash balances three and a half crores below those of this time last year. The Secretary of State is now well ahead in the matter of Council bills and his further drawings will consequently be light. Famine relief outlay which last year took nearly a crore of rupees has no longer to be provided, for outlay under this heading having been only eight lakhs so far and no more being likely to be wanted this year. These are all encouraging features and it may reasonably be hoped that revenue will improve all round when the autumn harvest is in. The amount of leeway to be made up however is large and even if bumper crops be reaped, as now seems probable, it must be some time before financial recovery can be anything like complete.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

Effect of Cheap Arms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD SEPTEMBER 24.

One effect of the facilities granted by the Kabul Government for the purchase of arms, seems to be more inter-tribal fighting in the outlying districts in Khost. For example, rival factions are quarrelling with each other and the whole country side is in a state of turmoil. The Afghan Governor died some weeks ago and his successor has arrived. The Khostwals are consequently quite out of hand, and when not engaged in sending raiding parties into British territory, they are fighting among themselves. It was reported some time ago that strong reinforcements of regular troops were to be sent into Khost, but it is doubtful if more than small detachments were moved. The Amir may yet find that this policy of general armament of the tribesmen brings about greater lawlessness, and that the authority of his officials at a distance from the capital is set at a defiance. Already in various parts of the country the payment of Government revenue is evaded, except where it can be collected by force.

BRITISH AGENT AT KABUL.

Returns to India on Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

Fakir Syed Iftikaruddin, British Agent in Kabul, is on his way back to India from Afghanistan on leave. It has not been considered necessary to send up any one to act for him.

THE LATE MR. RADICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 24.

A correspondent writes to the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, proposing the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Mr. Radice. He suggests that clubs should be started in Benares and Lucknow under the auspices of the Talukdars of Oudh and the Maharajas of the United Provinces to promote good feelings between Indians and Englishmen, a task which Mr. Radice performed with such conspicuous success.

RAILWAY POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

Messrs. Hawkins, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Burbidge, Superintendent, Traffic Superintendent's Office, Eastern Bengal State Railway, are appointed to officiate as District Superintendent and Assistant Traffic Superintendent respectively.

Khan Sahib Channan Din, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, will continue to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, until further orders.

Khan Sahib Shaik Khair Din, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, has been appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent from the 1st July last.

TRANSPORT "ROHILLA."

Expected with Drafts next Month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The transport "Rohilla" is expected at Bombay on the 6th proximo with drafts for the 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, the 1st Middlesex Regiment, the 1st Highland Light Infantry, the 2nd Rifle Brigade, the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, the 1st Royal Scots and the 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment.

U. P. PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

A Home Department Resolution notifies that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, is pleased to announce that one more appointment of District and Sessions Judge in the United Provinces shall be thrown open to the Provincial Service in that Province. This is in addition to the four similar posts placed on the list of appointments open to members of the Provincial Service in the United Provinces by Resolution, dated 21st April, 1892.

MAJOR-GENERAL BARTER, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, is transferred to the Poona Infantry Brigade and Major-General Swann is transferred to Bombay.

SON EMINENCE GRISE.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.)

DE VIGNY is a brilliant French writer of the Romantic school. His talent is eminently aristocratic. His Cinq-Mars is a historical romance, after the productions of Scott. The dominant idea of it is the end of monarchy prepared by the great revolutionary Richelieu. Was he a cruel and odious despot, who had the heads of Cinq-Mars, and of De Thou struck off? That was the idea of the Voltairean school, spread by the scurrilous pamphlets of the time. Victor Hugo ends Marion Delorme by the melodramatic verse:

"Regardeztous! voila l'homme qui passe!"
(Look! there goes the red man).

This is no optical error, nor the singular inadvertence of the revolutionary or democratic party of the period infuriated against him.

THE TIGER AND THE FOX.

If Richelieu was a tiger, Mazarin was a fox. Like a grey lining to his red robe the red supported by His Grey Eminence, thought of confirming his redoubtable omnipotence, at the expense of a debilitated King, a decimated noblesse, an oppressed people. Whoever gave him umbrage was condemned beforehand. The highest heads were the the surest to fall. Did one dispute with him for a moment the favour of the Sovereign, or shine in court or in camp, it was enough to alarm his ambition, to ruffle his pride, to wound his self-love. As many the grievances, so many the sentences of death. Strange Corneille had not to mount the same scaffold that did Cinq-Mars! The sentiment of national grandeur the double-headed colossus of Austria and of Spain cut into and struck to the heart, France glorious, the factions subdued, the monarchy wrested from the leonine claws of feudality; did all that count for nothing? Why denounce him wholly es an evil genius, cruel and baneful? Mazarin was less sanguinary, but had viler vices. Feline, fawning, soapy, where his predecessor cut heads off, he cheated. The first made victims, the second dupes. Deception led to the national sentiment being lowered. His entourage as well as his contemporaries got used to practising dodges from continual subjection to them. Italian cunning crept into French morals and politics. Like a kitten playing with a skein of thread, he played with everything, finance and consciences, affairs and interests, the soul, the wit, and the malice of France. With a mask of velvet on his face, and a sack for silver on his back, he went successively up all the rounds of the ladder, amassing wealth enriching his family, endowing and marrying his nieces, levying a tax on everything, even on songs which made fun of him, bringing back all to himself, admitting no motives to human action but those which can manage a crown, a smile or a lie, deceiving those he would seduce, corrupting those he could not hope to deceive, mystifying those he disdained to corrupt, turning Machiavelli into a flagon of rose-water, this is what his character, his talent and his power amounted to. The policy of this Frenchified Italian did not look in the face. His diplomacy had bevel-edged cards. His government was morganatic. He reigned and he loved left-handed. Class him as a historic personage, if you will, or perhaps as one useful to France, but a great man, never. A curiosity certainly, but not the glory of France. It is

M. VICTOR COUSIN,

the celebrated French philosopher and charming writer, who introduces us in "The Youth of Mazarin," to the Society of the XVII century. A pupil of Royer-Collard, he soon gives up his master's Scotch philosophy, and turns to the metaphysics of Kant, Fichte, Schelling and Hegel, whom in his course of lectures he presents to his audience, and teaches with the greatest eclat, side by side with Villemain and Guizot. Having run a brilliant career as an eclectee and a spiritualist, he tries his hand at history in the decline of his life. The sun of Austerlitz and a hundred other victories of the imperial epoch having dazzled our eyes, we are likely to hold cheap the former prowess of chivalric France. See

VAN DER MENLEN,

the Belgian artist's pictures, than whom none can paint horses better, so that even Le Brun entrusts that part of his task to him! Marches, camps, attacks, sieges, he is everywhere with his brush. What splendid mounts what military ceremonials! How heavy and slow the evolutions of the army commanded by Colonels, clever in tambour-work, and inspected by a King, slightly sleepy after a good dinner—from the depth of his ponderous State-coach! With the personages he depicts by the magic of his pen, Cousin is by turns royalist, patriot, minister, general and strategist. He rehabilitates Rocroy and Lens, Conde and Orequy. Montmorency and Schomberg. He brings back to us the great century, and does not let us go till we have loved his patricians, and admired his heroes. Scenes relegated to the past, and which sleep in books on bookshelves, are brought before our eyes, by the force of art, of animation and of pantomine, as does a great actor, who gives to sceneries their local colouring, to personages their costume, to figures their physiognomy, and to dramas their motion and life.

A HISTORICAL WORK IS A WORK OF ART.

But the rules which apply to the drama and the romance do not apply to it. The historical drama, having to live in touch with the public, sees to what is striking in the episode put on the stage. It prunes intermediate portions, abridges events while upholding the characters, localises figures in a narrow space, and preserves the traits and expression determined by history. The romance appeals to readers who can lay down the book to think and to dream. It can, therefore, loiter along with them helping their reflections and their reveric. It need not sacrifice secondary scenes, nor the details of transition. History is not subject to the same servitudes. It has others. The slave of truth, its right and duty is to recount and to unfurl the little links of the chain as well as the great. But it must not lose sight of the sense of proportion, or of the alternatives of light and of shade. It is settling by a single touch the glory of Sir Walter Scott to say he is truer than history. It is seducing eulogy to call a historical work as interesting as a romance. Cousin's estimate of

THE GREY-ROBED CARDINAL,

is that he is an Italian Gil Blas at twenty. We vaguely know he was never a priest. He began with the profession of arms. Beautiful, lissom, spiritual, he had the genius of intrigue, the gift of pleasing, and of being beloved. A charming cavalier, brave and adroit, bold as a page, fine like amber, light of money and of scruples, resolved to make his fortune and confident of his good star, he rushes across Spain and Italy, a diplomat yet in blossom, and having more brains than his masters, destined to one day make use of the Comte de Lerma, and of the Duc d'Olivares for himself. What flexibility of mind, of tongue and of manners! What aptitude he has to bind himself to the great! Planted at the door of the Louvre, he has the celerity of the campanula creeper to be soon up in the air, to hang by the first floor windows, and if they are ever so little ajar to enter the salon.

THE MALARIA CONFERENCE.

Provincial Delegates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The Malaria Conference which opens at Simla next month will be large and important. The following are the names of some of those who are attending :—Surgeon-General Trevor, Surgeon-General Lukis, Colonel John Leslie, I.M.S., Colonel Aldridge, R.A.M.C., Colonel Thornhill and Majors Semple, James and Christopher.

Madras will be represented by Major Donovan, I.M.S., from the Madras Medical College, Diwan Bahadur B. Narayanamurti Pantutu Guru and an administrative officer.

Bengal sends Mr. Maudi, Commissioner of Patna, Major Leonard Rogers, I.M.S., of Calcutta, Medical College, and Rai Kissori Lal Gaswami, Bahadur.

The United Provinces will have Mr. Ferard, Commissioner of Allahabad, Major Chaytor White, the Sanitary Commissioner, and Hon'ble Rai Sunder Lal, Bahadur.

Bombay sends Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Mr. J. A. Wadia and Colonel Dyson, I. M. S.

Burma will be represented by Mr. Cholmeley and at least one other officer.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

THE annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, for the Government of Bombay, for the year 1908, is reviewed in the following Government Resolution:—In reviewing the annual Sanitary Report for 1907, attention was drawn to the fact that, with the exception of 1905, the death-rate of the Presidency had exceeded the birth-rate yearly from 1900 until the year under report (1907), when the birth-rate was 33·03 and the death-rate 32·82. His Excellency the Governor in Council notices with satisfaction a further improvement in these vital statistics, the birth-rate for 1908 being 35·72, the highest since 1900, while the death-rate is shown as 27·15, the lowest since 1900. These statistics indicate a return to normal conditions, and are clear evidence of improvement in the public health.

CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

The statement contained in paragraph 24 of the Report, shows that the decrease in mortality is chiefly due to deaths from plague having fallen from 93,609 (1907) to 27,345 (1908). Small decreases are recorded in fevers, dysentery, respiratory diseases, and cholera. In small-pox cases there has been a slight increase. It is satisfactory to note that the number of victims to cholera (1,759) was the lowest recorded in the Presidency for the last twenty years.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has examined with the greatest interest the results of the further special enquiries conducted by the Health Officer, Bombay, into the causes of the high rate of infant mortality prevailing in that city. Dr. Turner arrives at the conclusion that of 20,166 children born during the year, 3,078 died before reaching the age of 30 days, and 5,990 before the age of 12 months.

It is clear from these estimates, if they are even approximately correct, that a very serious loss of infant life can be shown to take place annually in Bombay. The Health Officer considers that this loss is to some extent avoidable, and proposes the following practical measures :—(1) The provision of lying-in hospitals for the poor, and free medical attendance and free provision of a nurse before and after child birth ; (2) the education of native midwives at the lying-in hospital, with registration and licensing of the midwives ; (3) the prohibition of unlicensed midwives ; and (4) the provision of milk depots where pure milk could be obtained for infants at a small cost.

The Sanitary Commissioner and the Surgeon-General have not offered any opinion on the measures proposed. His Excellency the Governor in Council is doubtful whether a practical scheme for cheap milk depots can be divised ; but he is of opinion that the Corporation should be addressed on Dr. Turner's proposals, which are probably already under their consideration. Since the passing of the Police Charges Act, the duty of providing additional lying-in hospitals, and proper medical assistance for women in child-birth falls wholly on the Corporation. Government have no doubt that the Corporation will be ready to meet their responsibilities, and to take such measures as may be shown to be practical to carry out Dr. Turner's suggestions.'

The subject of the prevalence of malarial fever in the Presidency has occupied special attention during the year under report. In Bombay City a special officer has been appointed to conduct enquiries into the cause and methods of prevention of the disease. In the rest of the Presidency orders are issuing for—(1) the cheapening of quinine ; (2) the establishment of itinerary dispensaries ; and (3) the dissemination of information regarding the causes of the disease and methods of prevention.

The Sanitary Commissionor should devote special attention to the progress of these measures in future reports.

During the year 1908, 158 Municipalities with an income of 80 lakhs spent 17½ lakhs on improving water-supply, drainage, and conservancy. Government have assisted these bodies by the following grants in-aid for sanitary works:—1907-08, Rs.6,695; 1908-09, Rs. 5,51,772, 1909-10 (to August 31st, Rs. 1,95,500.

Sanitary progress in large towns continues everywhere to be delayed by want of funds. The same cause is reported by the Sanitary Commissioner to hamper the work of sanitary committees in rural areas, to which is added a general indifference to sanitation on the part of the rural population. His Excellency the Governor in Council is unable to accept the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner that the remedy for this state of affairs is the adoption of some form of compulsion. Sanitation cannot be forced on rural areas against the desire of the residents ; to levy rates forcibly and to insist on measures which the population find distasteful, is merely to render all sanitary progress impossible. It is preferable to restrict effort and expenditure to urban centres for the present, and to await the results of the educative influence of improved sanitation in such centres before attempting to force progress in outlying areas.

The work of the Port Health Officers, Bombay, Karachi and Aden, continues to be performed satisfactorily. In Bombay 16,097 pilgrims were inspected and despatched during the year. His Excellency the Governor in Council has considered recently the desirability of protecting Aden from infection by returning pilgrim ships, landing numerous cases of small-pox at the settlement, and has submitted proposals to the Government of India for such cases to be landed instead on Perim Island.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

I. M. S. Notifications.—Major D W Sutherland, Principal, Lahore Medical College, has one year's leave from the first proximo ; Major H G Melvlle to act and Captain A C MacGilchrist to relieve Major Melville.

Major G M'C. C. Smith is posted to the Punjab.

Mr. T. W. Richardson reverts to service under the Bengal Government.

Lieut. A. J. D. Thomson is posted for duty with the Burma Civil Police.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Steamships of less than one hundred and fifty tons' register, coasting between Karachi and Ceylon and the intermediate ports and not carrying cargo, are exempted from operation of sections 33 to 43 inclusive of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.

Mr. E. Vredenburg officiates as Superintendent, Geological Survey, vice Mr. LaTouche.

Mr. J.A. Stevens, Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs service, has nine months' leave from 3rd November next.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant N. G. Neale to be Assistant to the Political Agent, Dir and Swat.

Captain W. G. Hutchinson to be Assistant to the A. G. G., Rajputana.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. W. E. Williams and C. Parnis to be Assistant Engineers and Lieutenant E. H. Danglish and Sub-Lieutenant R. A. Melhuish to be Probationary Assistant Surveyors.

Commander M. W. Farewell has two months, extension of his leave at home.

A step of promotion each is gazetted to the following from the 1st proximo :—Lieutenants W. C. Taylor, A. G. Bingham and C. R. Campbell.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

India Army Promotions.—Majors W. C. M. Woodcock and P. J. Miles to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. mail steamer "Egypt", from England were Brigadier-General J. M. S. Brunker, General J. S. Cowans, Viscount de Wrem, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Benson, Captain Sir A. and Lady Dalrymple.

FAKIR SAYED IFTIKHAR-UD-DIN, the British Agent at Kabul, has obtained leave and expected to arrive at Peshawar to-day where he will stay at Government House as the guest of the Chief Commissioner. He is expected to arrive in Lahore by Monday next.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, SEPT. 10. PARIS, SEPT. 11.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK

HOME.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The King returned from Marienbad on Saturday apparently in excellent health. Dr. Ott, who directed his Majesty's "cure," states that the King's robust constitution and vigour are astonishing. Before leaving the King invited Dr. Ott to come and stay with him in November at Sandringham.—His Majesty has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the Norfolk and Hospital extension.—The Duke of Connaught is Norwich attending the military manœuvres at the special desire of the King.—Lord Selborne, the High Commissioner for South Africa, left London for the Cape on Saturday.—The banns of marriage between Dom Miguel of Branganza and Miss Anita Stewart, daughter of Mrs. Smith, of Chicago, have been proclaimed in the parish church of Dingwall.—Herr Dernburg, the German Colonial Minister is to be the guest of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce at a banquet on the occasion of his approaching visit to England.

Accidents.—An 11-year-old boy, Robert Lodge, cousin of Sir Oliver Lodge, was knocked down and killed by a motor-car at Eastbourne whilst crossing the road.—A Coroner's jury has found that the Welsh pitcage accident was due to defective winding machinery and that the attention of the management had been directed to the inadequate brake power.

Agriculture.—Good progress was made last week in the cutting and ingathering of the corn crops.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have appointed a committee to report upon the various funds raised for Church purposes.—The new Dean of Norwich is the Rev. Russell Wakefield, rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.

Education.—It is announced that over £133,000 has been promised or paid towards Lord Curzon's Fund for the further endowment of Oxford University.

Election.—Mr. Arthur Lynch has been returned to Parliament unopposed for the West Clare Division.—There are five candidates for the vacant seat for South Armagh.

Ireland.—The Limerick Corporation has decided unanimously to give the freedom of the city to "Captain" O'Meagher Condon, who at the trial of the murderers of Police-Sergeant Brett at Manchester "gave the Irish people a watchword—'God save Ireland.'"—The Clooney branch of the United Irish League has been dissolved by the Standing Committee in Dublin in consequence of a painful case of boycotting to which attention had been directed in the House of Commons.—The arrival of the National League envoys from America has occasioned angry disputations between rival Nationalist factions.—Mr. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, has made complaint of the independent course pursued by Mr. T. M. Healy in the House of Commons.

Labour.—Addressing a deputation of miners' deputies from Northumberland and Durham, the Home Secretary urged them to bear with patience the minor evils of the new eight-hour day, and promised to give their grievances careful consideration.—The application of the coalowners for a reduction of 5 per cent in wages has been withdrawn on the understanding that no application for an increase shall be made until the selling price exceeds a certain figure.—The Trade Union Congress opened at Ipswich on Tuesday, and is being attended by nearly 500 delegates, representing 1,700,000 trade unionists.—Disputes in regard to the Mines (Eight Hours) Act have led to the threat of a lock-out in the Welsh coalfied.

Law and Police.—In the Chancery Division it was agreed to stay proceedings in the matter of the winding-up of the Navy League.—At Clerkenwell Thomas J. Stockall was charged with stealing £3,000 worth of jewelry belonging to a firm of which he was managing director. The charge applied to an incident of 1904, when the accused was found in the shop bound and gagged.

London.—A new London hotel, the Strand Palace, will be opened on September 14. One of its features is that the servants are to be forbidden to accept tips.—The Great Eastern Omnibus Company proposes to put a lighter and improved type of omnibus on the streets of London.

Marriages.—Mr. C. M. Marling, and Miss Lucia Slade; Captain H. P. Creagh-Osborne and Miss D. P. Adams; Mr. A. A. Wilson and Miss L. L. Dumville Luxmoore; Mr. H. Harington and Ivie Lady Colquhoun; Commander Collard and Miss Starkey; Captain Hunt and Miss Crookshank; Mr. W. Peel and Miss Hunter-Blair; Mr. J. W. C. Washington and Miss Bryett; Major Wood and Miss Makins; Mr. Manfield, M.P., and Miss Barran ; and Mr. Kettle, M.P., and Miss Sheehy.

Music.—We published an article on "Music for the Citizen."

Naval and Military,—A detonator has been found in the bunker coal of the scout "Forward," which had coaled from the same collier as that from which the warship had coaled in which detonators had been found a week before. The presence of these detonators in the coal is attributed to carelessness at the pit.—Lord Roberts has written an introduction to the play "A Nation in Arms" which is intended to further the cause of national service.

Parliament.—The Finance Bill has been under discussion in Committee of the House of Commons, the increased duties on drink licences being the particular topic debated. The Development and Road Improvement Funds Bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons.

Political.—The Preston Liberals have resolved to seek a new candidate in succession to Mr. Harold Cox, who has opposed the Government in regard to their land taxation proposals and other measurers.—The Royal Automobile Club and its associated bodies have expressed satisfaction with the Development and Road Improvement Funds Bill (Part II.)—Many speches are reported for and against the Budget proposals.

Shipping.—A passenger steamer, from Ryde to Portsmouth, came into collision with another vessel outside Portsmouth Harbour on September 3. The passenger steamer had to be beached, and all the passengers, 400 in number, were safely landed.—A Union-Castle liner has been chartered to search for the missing "Waratah."—Survivors of the wreck of the "Maori" have arrived at Plymouth and given an account of the rescue.

Wills.—Mrs. Lillie Burrows, wife of the vicar of St. Paul's, Bournemouth, left £97,857. She bequeathed £5,800 to religious and charitable institutions ; Mr W. Peech, former turf commission agent, £533,699 ; Lady Sassoon, £240,000 gross ; Mr. G. A. Mankiewicz, £173,000; The Rev. E. L. Adams, a Congregational minister, has bequeathed over £20,000 to charities and religious societies.

Wireless Telegraphy.—The report that the Post Office is to take over the shore stations in the United Kingdom of Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy Company is described by the Postmaster-General as premature.

Women Suffrage.—The women who have been "picketing" the Prime Minister have been fined, with the option of imprisonment, for obstruction. The magistrate stated a case for the decision of the High Court. There have also been prosecutions at Manchester and Leicester. An official account has been issued from the Home Office of the molestation of the Prime Minister by women at Lympne.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—News has reached Sydney of the massacre of a British crew and a French crew by South Sea Islanders.—The House of Representatives has read a second time a Bill providing for the appointment of a High Commissioner for the Commonwealth.

Canada.—The Quebec Government is prepared to meet the fiscal retaliation threatened by the United States.—Two men of a Highland regiment charged with pulling down and destroying an American flag exhibited in Toronto have been acquitted, the remark being made that the American flag was too much displayed in Canada.

Imperial Defence.—Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Toronto, declare that whatever the overseas Dominions did in the way of Imperial defence should remain under their own control. There was no fear that those Dominions would declare for independence, but if they did the Mother Country would not oppose them.

Newfoundland.—The new Governor has had an enthusiastic reception at St. Johns.

South Africa.—Dr. Jameson states that he intends to seek election to the new Union Parliament.

West Africa.—Considerable difficulties are being experienced in the work of pushing forward the Baro-Zaria-Kano Railway in Northern Nigeria.

THE UNITED STATES.

Visit of Japanese Business Men.—A number of Japanese business men are paying a three months' visit to the United States with the object of strengthening trade ties between the two countries. They have been welcomed by the Governor of Washington State.—Americans returning from Europe complain bitterly of the searching examinations to which they are subjected by the Customs House inspectors at New York.

FOREIGN.

Anglo-Austrain Relations.—The visit of King Edward to Marienbad has considerably improved Anglo-Austran relations.

Chile.—The ex-Chancellor of the German Legation at Santiago has been condemned to death for the murder of the porter of the Legation.

The Congo.—Prince Albert of Belgium has returned from the Congo very unfavourably impressed with the results of the Colonial Administration.

France.—There are now six cases of espionage under investigation. The "Cologne Gazette" deals contemptuously with the outbreak of "spy fever" in France.—A number of Frenchmen are celebrating the second centenary of the battle of Malplaquet, in which the forces of England, Austria, and Holland, under the Duke of Marlborough, defeated the forces of Louis XIV.

Germany.—The realised deficit for 1908 in the Imperial finances is over £6,000,000. The loan issues for the £14,000,000, which the Empire is now obliged to find, will be postponed as long as possible.—Two Charlottenburg students have hanged themselves.

Mexico.—It is reported that the floods have destroyed the town of Soto La Marina, which has a population of 6,000.

Persia.—The agreement with the ex-Shah allows his Majesty a pension of £16,000 for life, and provides for his immediate departure.

Russia.—The Imperial visits to Constantinople and Rome have been abandoned owing to the ill-health of the Tsaritsa.—The 200 Jewish merchants in Moscow who have been found to have no legal rights of residence outside the pale are by Imperial clemency to be allowed to remain.

Spain.—Signor Ferrer, who is stated to have taken a leading part in the Barcelona riots, has been arrested, and is to be tried by the military authorities.

Sweden.—The labour strike has been reduced to its original proportions, the "sympathetic" strikers having returned to work.

Switzerland.—There is a crisis in the Swiss watch trade owing to the new British Patents Act and the American tariff.

Turkey.—The Sultan's visit to Brussa has been an unqualified success, and has produced an excellent effect upon the populace.—The Armenian Patriarch has resigned on the ground that the Armenians who are condemned to death in connection with the Adana massacres were innocent and that the Turkish instigators of the rising have been unpunished.—The Government has decided to contract a loan of £T7,000,000 at 4 per cent. interest, plus 1 per cent. for amortization.

Aerial Navigation.—M. Lefebvre, the well-known aviator, who was a conspicuous competitor at Rheims, was mortally injured whilst flying with a new biplane in France.—The Corporation of Blackpool has resolved to grant £3,000 towards a guarantee fund for an aviation week in Blackpool in October. The aviators are to be paid £400 each to meet their expenses.—The French military airship La Republique, after an excellent performance, has been damaged in an accident.—An article is published on "Aerial Navigation and International Law."—Mr. S. F. Cody made a "record" cross-country flight at Aldershot on Wednesday.

Sporting.—At the Scarborough Festival the cricket match between Yorkshire and M. C. C, and Ground resulted in a draw. The game between Essex and the Australians was abandoned as a draw owing to bad weather.—In football the results are given of the League Championship, Southern League, and Rugby Union matches. The Rugby Union of Australia has expelled 12 players for playing under Northern Union rules against a professional team.—The winner of a London to Brighton walk established a new time record. 8hrs 11 min. 14 sec. The distance is 51 miles 1,607 yards.—The final round of the Irish open golf championship was won by Mr. Lionel Munn.—The St. Leger was won on Wednesday by Mr. Fairie's Bayardo.

The Antiquity of Man.—A human skull has been found near Heidelberg which indicates the presence of man in Europe as early as the later Pleistocene period.

The Medical Congress.—The International Medical Congress has discussed the treatment of appendicitis, with the result that surgical operation has received a check. The next congress is to be held in London.

The North Pole.—Messages have been received from Commander Peary announcing that he reached the North Pole on April 6 this year. His achievement has excited universal admiration. Commander Peary discredits Dr. Cook's claim to have reached the Pole. Dr. Cook has had a demonstrative welcome at Copenhagen where he has read a paper before the Geographical Society and received the society's gold medal. The explorer has made a long statement to a number of newspaper correspondents which has produced a more favourable impression in support of his claim.

Obituary.—Captain A. F. Gurney, R. N.; Sir Stephen Mackenzie, F.R.C.P.; Mr. P. H. Chambres, Mr. G. C. Warnford-Lock ; Lord Carysfort ; Sir George Judd ; Senator D. Ferguson ; Mr. Lnonard, K.C. ; Mr. Clyde Fitch; Mr. John Jones, former member of the Metropolitan Board of Works ; Mr. Thomas Southwell, the Norfolk naturalist ; Mr. E. M. Borrajo, librarian of the Guildhall Library ; M. Lassalle, the opera singer ; General Corlin, formerly Adjutant-General of the United States Army.

"THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have pleasure in drawing your attention and that of your readers to an Association, which has been formed in London under the most distinguished patronage for the purpose of presenting before the people of Great Britain and Ireland actual scenes and incidents from present day life in the various portions of Greater Britain, and it is designed for the purpose of bringing the people of the Motherland into closer and more intimate touch with the every-day life and conditions of their kinsmen across the seas and "vice versa."

Our aim is to create among the peoples of Great Britain and Greater Britain a mutual, real and living interest in the daily life happenings, work, and problems of all the units of this Great Empire. We want to help the various peoples of the British Empire to know more of each other.

Seas may divide us, but we are brothers still, and members of the greatest empire the world has ever known, and whatever is happening in one part of the Empire must be of interest to kinsmen in every other portion of the Empire.

To help along the movement in Great Britain, we are giving short lectures with living picture and lantern exhibitions of characteristic scenes and events from the principal cities in the Empire, and to enable us to keep up the interest and make it really successful, we require a large and constant supply of photographs, picture postcards, etc., showing characteristic street scenes, daily happenings, etc., from all the principal towns.

These we can only get by appealing direct to the inhabitants of these towns themselves, and for this reason we are venturing to ask if you will help us by inserting this letter in your valuable paper asking those of your readers who sympathise with the movement if they will help by sending us from time to time any interesting photographs, picture postcards, etc., from your town and district or elsewhere, together with any particulars or details relating thereto, from which we will have lantern slides prepared at this side.

All such contributions will be acknowledged and correspondence from sympathisers is invited. The offices of the Association are at 810, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C., but to save time all communications should be addressed direct to myself as below.—Yours, etc.,

CHARLES JONES, Organising Secretary.

Harbour House, Margate.

THE uncertain state of the law with regard to trade union levies has had up to the present no effect on the Parliamentary Fund of the Labour Party, which now stands at £12,000, the largest amount on record. This year up to date the contributions have been quite up to the standard. In the case of the two societies—Railway Servants and London Compositors—which have had injunction made against them, the full contributions have been raised by voluntary organisation, so that the funds of the party have not suffered.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE BUDGET.

A Socialistic Revolution.

"OUGHT NOT TO BECOME LAW."

Glasgow, September 10.

Lord Rosebery has made a notable speech, one of the most remarkable in his long career. He professed when he rose to address the crowded meeting of business men in the City Hall this afternoon that too much fuss had been made about a most ordinary gathering, that it was, in short, little more than an interchange of counsels by experts on a business matter; but Lord Rosebery paid far more respect to the occasion than his opening words suggested.

Seldom has he taken a graver view of any problem of high national moment; seldom has he so carefully prepared his arguments or delivered them with more vivid force and variety. Regarded merely as a work of oratory it was a wonderful accomplishment.

He employed every weapon in his armoury, from biting irony to impassioned and emphatic rhetoric. His voice dropped to a whisper at times, but it was a whisper that carried far, for it generally contained a stinging criticism on his old colleagues who have travelled so far from their old faith. Then, with a whirl of indignant scorn, recalling the divine anger of Mr. Gladstone, he would clench his fists and bring them down on the desk, while his voice rang like a trumpet through the hall. One could not resist the feeling that there was something of the great tragedian and something of the eloquent preacher in this long speech of varied and changing tones, so rich in language and so sincere and vibrant in tone.

For the most part the audience listened in absorbed silence. There was only one interruption, and even that was not hostile. All this was the more remarkable, because Lord Rosebery seemed almost to have deliberately discounted his power of personal fascination. He read the best part of his speech from manuscript, which has always a detracting effect upon a meeting. His appearance was less picturesque than usual owing to the homely incidents that his hair had been cut very short and that his necktie was rebellious.

The audience was exactly what it had been represented to be—some 3,000 men representing the commercial, industrial and financial interests of the city "opposed to many of the provisions of the Budget." They nearly all hurried back to business the moment the meeting was over.

Lord Rosebery said that it was painful to him to criticise his old friends and colleagues. That is what the dentist says when he proceeds to extract a tooth; but a dentist never relaxes his grip. Neither did Lord Rosebery. With all his compliments, with all his hints that he gave the Government credit for good motives, he pressed home over and over again his conviction that they have been seduced by the sirens of Socialism, and that no step is too serious for the nation to take if thereby we can prevent the heresies of Socialism from prevailing. This was the weft and woof of the speech.

If his declaration may be compressed into a bald statement, it would be as follows:—

The Budget is bad and I will do all I can to defeat it. I cannot say what the Peers will do. I shall not lead, for that is not my place.

The Budget is Socialistic, and on that path I cannot follow the Government one inch.

I may think Tariff Reform an evil, but Socialism is the end of all things, and if it be true that Tariff Reform is the only alternative to this Budget, then I must go on a different road from that of my old colleagues.

I hasten to add that his own guarded words did not carry him nearly so definitely towards the Tariff Reform camp. His own summary was:—

The Budget is, firstly, an attack upon one form of property, on principles applicable to almost every from of property.

Secondly, it is an attack on capital, which is a national danger.

Thirdly, in my heart of hearts, I think most grievous of all, it is an attack on liberty.

For all this and the momentous results there has been no mandate from the people at large.

Lord Rosebery spoke for an hour and fifty-three minutes.

IMPENDING CRISIS.

The Press Association says Lord Rosebery's speech was accepted in the Parliamentary lobby by all parties as creating a new situation and as rendering even more likely what has long been regarded as probable—the rejection of the Finance Bill by the House of Lords. Unionists are naturally delighted with the fierce onslaught on the Bill generally, and much significance is attached to such passages as the declaration of Lord Rosebery's belief that the Government themselves do not wish the Bill to pass the House of Lords.

Indeed, it was difficult last night to find a single member of whatever views on general politics still unconvinced of a General Election. The sense of an impending crisis will probably have its effects on next week's debates on the Finance Bill, for though Unionists will not allow the increased death and the new tubacco duty to pass unchallenged, there is certainly a general agreement on that side of the House that the conflict which now seems inevitable should not be unnecessarily delayed.

On the other side Liberals confess themselves equally eager to take up the challenge in the belief that an issue for a General Election could hardly be presented which could be more favourable to the party. The view still is that the Finance Bill will be sent up to the House of Lords about October 15 and that an appeal to the country will follow in a few weeks.

THE SPEECH.

Lord Rosebery, who was received with loud cheering said there had been too much fuss made about that meeting. It was literally and exactly what it had been described in the requisition which the business men of Glasgow had sent to him. It had developed into conflagration for which they and he were not responsible. They wanted to know his views on this most tremendous measure and in sending him that challenge he could not in honour and in honesty decline.

Painful as it was to him speaking there that day, conscious of the position he had held in the country, it would not allow his absolute silence at a moment like this. He had come to give them his views unadorned, without quips and cranks. He had come simply to put his mind into the common stock. There was this laudable condition about the meeting—it compromised nobody, for there was no resolution, which was a most excellent omission. They did not compromise each other. He belonged to no political party. He had been a cross-bench man for many years, and he was compelled to differ vitally with the Government's policy. He hoped he would not be quoted in any way as being against the Liberal Party, for he had long ceased to be in communion with the Liberal Party. He had long since been an independent politician.

He believed that it was not in the best interests of the nation that this financial measure should become law (Cheers.) It would be said that he in his high position had no right to speak on this question, that it was only the cry of a wounded taxpayer that they heard. There was no conceivable system of taxation in which a man who was opulent would not be severely taxed if a large sum of money was to be raised.

A ridiculous allegation which we had heard of late was about those who cried out for "Dreadnoughts" being the first to cry out against paying for them. Well, that required very little examination. The taxes that had been under discussion were the land taxes, which, according to the statement of the Government themselves, would not purchase a fraction of "Dreadnoughts." We had cleared away all that rubbish.

He would now come to the question that concerned them—the Budget before the country. It was the most remarkable ever presented, and yet he would not call it a penal Budget, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was a War Budget—a war on poverty.

ONSLAUGHT ON LAND.

This war against poverty would do what? It would increase unemployment by the depletion of capital from which wages were to be got. There was in the Budget too, a violent onslaught on the land, which would bring in little or nothing. He was not going to speak of the deficit, for no one knew what it was. They were not in possession of the real figures either as regards the deficit or as to the amount that was to be brought in. He could not touch on the Licensing clauses. They were unjust to Scotland, and largely confiscatory in their nature, but they were so complicated that it would require a greater expert than he was to deal with the problem. Remember, these taxes were not to be provided for national defence or for the primary necessities of the Government. They were to hand over to the central Government vast sums to be used at the will and whim of the central Government, without so much Parliamentary control as we had been accustomed to have.

"I wish I could say," he continued, "that this important Budget—by far the most important that has come in my time—showed any signs of adequate preparation; but it is quite clear from the vicissitudes which it has undergone in its course through Parliament that there has been no such adequate preparation on the part of the Government, and they do not know, or apparently have not made up their minds, whether they wish to tax developed minerals or undeveloped minerals."

They had not made up their minds on the enormously important question whether agricultural land should be subject to the halfpenny tax or not. They had not made up their minds on the still more important proposition which they had to drop in face of the universal disfavour with which it was received—to drop the old Sinking Fund.

"They apparently dropped upon the table by carelessness or ineptitude the Licencing clauses, which they withdrew within twenty-four hours. Now, it is not too much to say that the man who does not know what the Budget means at this moment is the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself." (Cheers.)

Speaking of the resort to the Closure, Lord Rosebery said: "May I, though I do not belong to the party pay a passing word of tribute to the courage ability and indefatigable energy shown by the gallant little minority in the House of Commons, in spite of physical and intellectual fatigue. (Cheers.)

FUTURE IN THE MELTING POT.

"Now, I say this Budget is putting the future of Great Britain into the melting pot. It is, in effect, as I have said already in a Budget letter, a revolution, perhaps beneficent; but whether it be beneficent or not, it is a revolution without the sanction of the people. It is in the first place, a revolution in fiscal methods. It is a first principle of sound taxation to make no more in a single year than is necessary for the service of that year, and that with as little inconvenience and disturbance as possible to the taxpayer. That is only fair. But the principle of this Budget seems to be to harass as much as possible.

"Taxation in days of sound finance was considered a delicate instrument. It required a delicate hand to deal with the vast complication of interests involved. Now it is an instrument on which you press both on the keys and pedals, and I may add the result is anything but harmony.

"The most suspicious part of the Budget is that relating to land. There are six new taxes placed on land alone. Four are Land taxes and two others expansions of taxes already created—I mean the Income-tax and the Death Duties.

"I am sorry to tell you that the word expansion plays an important part in the Budget. The Prime Minister says that after all you need not grumble because two of these taxes are only expansions of taxes that already exist.

"Yes; but an income-tax of 20s. in the pound would only be an expansion of the tax already existing. The blessed word 'expansion' is used for the Land Taxes, though they are small at present; but in the hands of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer they are capable of infinite expansion.

"That is the comfort to be extended to the land taxpayer. The tax though small is like a dum-dum bullet: it enters the body and makes a small hole, but when it has got into the body it expands and kills.

"As regards the land schemes of the Lord Advocate for Scotland, there was no bag which had ever been constructed to hold the cat of Mr. Ure. (Laughter.) The Government had selected land for the special object of taxation. Were they really to understand that it was the anxious wish of the Government to go out of their way to collect insignificant income by laying a special tax on what was absolutely necessary to existence and production?

"Consols, our premier security, owe none of their value to what the owner does or spends, but more than any other form of property do Consols owe their welfare (if I may so express myself) to the presence of a good Government.

"If the Government is good—I am bound to say in passing that I believe Consols were never so low as they are now (laughter)—they will go up, and the owner will reap the profit without any exertion on his part, and without its being due to anything he has done or expended.

"I ask you, then, to consider this, that the argument on which this special taxation is applied to land applies logically four-fold—three-fold at any rate—to Consols, therefore obviously to every other form of realisable property which depends on the stability of our Government." (Applause.)

CONTAGIOUS PRINCIPLES.

He referred to railways and to other securities, and advised all owners of realisable property, however, large or small their holding might be, to scrutinise carefully the contagious nature of the principles which this Budget had raised. "I confess that I cannot, with all my respect for his ability and high purpose, trust the Chancellor of the Exchequer to stand like Aaron between the living and the dead, between the taxpayer who has just died under his taxation and the living object to whom he proposes to apply it.

"Now, the point that I raise is one of very high importance. I ask you this question: 'Is there not a fundamental implied section given by the State to all property secured under guarantee of State!' (Cheers.) When we buy or sell property under the laws of State we do it under the impression that we are safe in doing so. (Hear, hear.) We are, of course, liable to ordinary taxation like other people, but we in Great Britain have always considered that we had a guarantee of stability in the stability of the State itself. (Cheers.) By this special and contagious taxation—the State guarantee to all forms of property is grievously imperilled.

"Depend upon it that unearned increment from land once accepted will soon spread to all securities. It is evidently intended to—not by the Government, I hope but by the instigators and inspirers of the Government and no form of property therefore is safe or may not be safe from this extraordinary tax. (Loud cheers.)

"New I think I have shown enough as to the contagious character of this tax. The landowner may say that 'To-day it is my turn to-morrow it may be yours.'

"I want to say a few words about land itself because that is a special point. I have no special affection for land as a property but a sentimental affection. I like the land which has been transmitted to me and I do not wish if I can to part with it but I have always found it a very harassing and unremunerative form of property.

JUSTICE FOR THE LANDLORD.

"I do not think the land system is perfect. I would gladly see more people settle on the land, and Parliament has shown ample zeal in assisting the Government to settle more people on the land. I would even go further, and I should be glad to see the Government use its enormous credit to help to settle a new race of yeomanry on the land.

"But in the meantime all I ask is that the landlord should be treated with some measure of justice. (Hear, hear). After all, he is a human being like ourselves—(laughter and cheers)—and usually a human being in difficulties. (Cheers.)

"Now I am quite aware that the half-penny tax has been remitted on agricultural land. Yes, but for how long? And how does anybody know that their land is agricultural land? Does any sane Government spend sums calculated from two millions to twenty millions in valuing land from which they only mean to get thirteen hundred thousand pounds a year? No Sir, I am afraid I am not one of those who can hold out to my brother landowners the hope that they will get much exemption from these taxes in the future.

"The Death Duties, already fatal to landowners, have, in the elegant language now current, been steepened up to a degree which I think will be fatal to most of them. Many landowners will disappear and all be crippled under the cumulative taxation upon property which is already so affected.

"Now, I do not suppose we should waste any compassion on landowners. After all, they are damned according to the spirit of the age by owning property at all (laughter) and they are doubly dammed by owning property in land. But I sometimes ask why that class was penalised. I do sometimes ask when did landowners become part of the criminal classes? (Laughter.) They have rendered great service to the State. For many centuries they have been centres of employment and bounty. I do not say that there have not been exceptions in every class; but as a rule, you will endorse what I am saying, that they have been centres of employment and bounty and civilisation. (Hear, hear). They have given most of the servants of State. They have conducted the arduous rural administration of the country without emolument and without fee—a fact which fills every foreign observer with admiration and envy. (Cheers.) Then, suddenly a new Government comes in and tells them they ar[illegible] pariahs and may go about their business.

EVERYBODY AFFECTED.

"I believe that in [illegible] nation itself, in w[illegible] the very foundation of the and among th[illegible] that are called the lower classes justice—(ch[illegible] artisan classes, there is the fount of and wh[illegible] cheers)—to which these cases will appeal, sal[illegible] which even with all the resources at the disposal of an able and powerful Government will not be appealed to in vain.

"And now I want to ask: 'Is this a poor man's Budget? Do these taxes only touch the rich? You cannot shake the security of any form of property without affecting everybody connected with it—the labourer, the shopkeeper, the employe, the tenant, everyone.

"What compensation does the Budget give for this? We are always told by the platform speeches of the eloquent orators who support the Budget that they applied chiefly to Dukes. Well, I have not much experience of Dukes, naturally—(laughter)—but I have always found them a poor but honest class. (Renewed laughter and cheers). But it is a mistake to think that they only apply to Dukes, and they do not apply with very searching and general meaning to working men themselves."

It affected friendly societies, for they were liable to the reversion duty and the undeveloped land duty.

"But now we come to what I think in some respects is the gravest part of all this Budget—I mean its dealing with capital. (Cheers.) Now, the effect on capital generally is a very pregnant part of this Budget. How an implacable war against poverty it should be necessary to carry on an implacable war against capital, which is the twin sister of labour, I for one do not understand.

"The death duties are not an ideal tax. They are a fine levied on capital at death, and so they are uncertain in their operation. As taxation on capital they should, I think, be really a reserve for war and emergencies like war. They are uncertain because they depend on life, and life and death are not in our hands, but they are dear to Chancellors of the Exchequer. They enable them to spend capital as income with a smiling conscience and an unembarrassed countenance.

"We have got to this point with regard to the death duties—that they constitute a very serious danger to capital. We have got to this point—that 25 per cent; may be taken by the State from a man's fortune at death—25 per cent, one quarter of the whole fortune. Take a merchant with a capital of one million. A million pounds is a great deal but in these days of inordinate capitals of the United States I think you will all agree that a million is not a great capital for a merchant to possess. He dies and leaves it to his partner. The partner has to pay £250,000 and carries on with three-quarters of the fortune. The partner dies and leaves it to another partner, who has to pay £230,000—that is £480,000, or nearly half the fortune gone in two payments. I want to ask if this is taxation, or is it sequestration? (Cheers.)

The ominous fact about the death duties was that when they were flagging, what was the remedy? Why to clap on more. While all this was unpleasant to the rich it was still more unfortunate for the poor, because their wages fund was to this extent being diminished.

"Now, prima facie, it sounds very pleasant to tax rich and give to the poor but that is an operation which very soon percolates to the poor. No taxation can be laid on which does not very soon reach the very poor. The idea that taxation takes from the rich to give to the poor—I am now quothing—is a most pernicious fallacy, for all taxation in the end filters down and poisons such comfort as is possible for the very poor. Heavy taxation may inconvenience the rich but it starves the poor. (Cheers.) These are not my words. From me they would be considered words dictated by prejudice. They are the words of Government Inspectors for the Local Government Board—the men most conversant with the life and position of the poor. (Cheers.)

"And I respectfully commend them to those who call this 'a poor man's Budget.' (Cheers.)

"The question arises, how does Government propose to spend those great chunks of capital? They propose to spend them like all spendthrifts—as income. The State, to the extent of the death duties, is living on its income.

LESS WORK

"I cannot stop now to ask how you are going to find employment for those who will be thrown out of employment by these in roads on capital. I am not blind—no one in Glasgow can be blind—to the grave and terrible problem of unemployment, but I cannot see how it can be resisted or met by depletion of the capital that pays the wages of employment. (Cheers.)

"I submit, then to the great meeting that the transference by means of these enhanced death duties of this great mass of capital from individuals to the State must react injuriously on our commercial and reserve power and disastrously diminish the fund for employment while the expenditure of capital as income is financially vicious.

"I would ask you to bear in mind that you have to think not merely of the capital you are leaving here, but of beneficent capital that you are driving away—the capital that would come here and will not, the capital which is here, but which will go and has gone elsewhere. (Loud applause.)

"I think it impossible to exaggerate the danger caused by a general feeling such as this Budget has caused to a commercial country like this. It is already paralysing investment and so the means of employment.

"The Government, I know, deny the fact and they rather welcome the transference of capital elsewhere. Can they deny that scores of millons are lying idle at the bank at this moment that ought to be finding investment which would fructify and produce employment for the working man, but which are lying idle in the bank owing to apprehension of the financial policy of the Government? (Loud cheers.)

"Now there is another aspect which may not interest all of you. The Budget is introduced by a Liberal Government. All I can say is that it is a new Liberalism and not one which I have held and practised under him who was not only the greatest Liberal but the greatest financer this country has ever known. I mean Mr. Gladstone.

"Now we have in the Cabinet at this moment several ex-colleagues of mine who served under Mr. Gladstone. We have his brilliant and distinguished biographer, and we have the Prime Minister himself.

"I ask them all without a moment's fear or hesitation as to their answer, if they give it in truth and conscientiously, with what feelings they would approach Mr. Gladstone, were he Prime Minister with such a Budget. (Loud cheers.)

TYRANNICAL INQUISITION.

Mr. Gladstone would be a hundred in December if he were alive, but centenarian as he would be, I venture to say that he would make short work of deputations from the Cabinet that waited on him with this measure, and they would soon find themselves on the stairs on their way out. (Loud cheers.)

"In his eyes—in my eyes, too, as a humble disciple—Liberalism and liberty were cognate terms. They were symbols of freedom and liberty. The Government has proceeded to establish an inquisition unknown previously to Great Britain, an inquisition of tyranny, and one, I venture to say, unknown to mankind."

How did the Government stand the test of Liberalism as formerly understood. He could not imagine that this Government was so hostile to individual liberty and so partial to bureaucracy. A new system if bureaucracy had been established under the Government under the name of liberty. It was no Liberalism, it was Socialism.

Dealing generally with the Budget, His Lordship said they might be walking about physically well, but financially they were only ghosts. He returned to a strong attack on the Death Duties and went on to say that Mr. Gladstone would be astonished to know now that what he had done for, the country was so criminal as to be under the special veto of his own colleagues.

When he thought of all this imposition and all this tyranny he felt that the character of our nation had changed. In fact we had now an abject patience under taxation. He used to belong to the old Liberal party but those days were apparently changed. In regard to the principles of peace, retrenchment, and reform, which were in fact on the banners of the Liberal party at the last General Election, peace had been preserved, but reform he thought, and was inclined to say, was now spelt in four syllables rather than two.

Lord Rosebery proceeded to show the millions of pounds that would be secured by the new taxes.

What was the effect of the Budget on Free Trade? He thought the Government by this measure had given away the case for Free Trade. He would not despair, but was bound to say that thinking men must agree that the Government had given up the case. If the Prime Minister said the Budget was the only alternative to Tariff Reform, then he thought many would cease to agitate for Free Trade. If the persecution of the land, the cutting off of great chunks of the trade and wages fund, etc., the discouragement by the State of the individual, and the setting up of a powerful bureaucracy were the supreme result of Free Trade, many persons would think it was time another system was tried.

LORD ROSBERY'S MAXIMS.

"I, at any rate, shall wait to see some other system tried before I believe anything so desperate as this so contrary to every axiom and every maxim on which I politically was nourished. (Loud cheers.) Everybody who speaks to me on this asks. 'What is your alternative plan? (Hear, hear.) If you want to hear my alternative plan you will be very much disappointed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer took four hours bringing in his plan. I should want rather more to bring in mine, but no physician, at any rate in my position, would prescribe before he is called in.

"I do not regard myself as a financier, but I do refer to retrenchment as on of the maxims which I should bring to the job—not retrenchments on national defences which are works of prime necessity but I do think there might be some retrenchment in the Civil Service estimates.

"I cannot, for example, believe that Ireland should cost more in administration than she brings in in taxation. Ireland is a luxury, no doubt, but at that price in seems to me too expensive a luxury.

"Another maxim would be that the State should get good value for its money, which I very much doubt it does now. I should abandon unremunerative taxes which only harass the tax-payers and shake confidence in all property. I should cease to discourege thrift. (Loud applause.)

"I should endeavour to restore confidence to capital and private enterprise. I should endeavour to live on my income and not on my capital.

"I should wish to put the Finance Department on a business footing, and I should buy and conduct estates and carry on my private business, not as an association for the promotion of bad debts, but as a business to be honestly conducted as a going concern, remembering that all taxation affects the very poorest of the poor.

"Now I see by the newspapers that I am expected to say something about the House of Lords. This is not the moment and I am not the man. For the forty years that I have been in the House of Lords I have always been in the minority.

"I have been responsible for my actions in every one of those forty years, and I am not disposed at this moment to assume the grave responsibility which the House of Lords has to take up.

"I earnestly hope that the House of Lords has come to no decision as yet with regard to the momentous business which it may be called upon to undertake when the Budget comes before it.

"After the Budget leaves the House of Commons after, presumably, it will have been considered, a fortnight, I trust, will elapse between this and its discussion in the House of Lords, giving ample time for the House of Lords to consider their action if any.

DARING THE LORDS.

"I hear a great many people saying "Why bother about the Budget when the House of Lords is going to throw it out?

"The other point is this I have come to the deliberate conclusion that the Government wish the House of Lords to throw out this Finance Bill, and that it will be a cry to the country.

"In no other way can I explain the constant daring of the House of Lords. If you wish a Briton to do a thing dare him not to do it and he is sure to do it. (Applause)—and I cannot help feeling that the policy of the Government is Machiavelian and that their Budget is to force the House of Lords to a decision which the Government desire.

"Now I end by summarising:

"I criticise the Budget as bad.

"It is firstly an attack upon one form of property on principles applicable to almost every form of property.

"Secondly it is an attack upon capital which is a national danger and

"Thirdly, in my heart of hearts I think the most grievous of all it is an attack upon liberty. (Loud cheers.)

"For all this and the momentous results there has been no mandate from the people at large. (Cheers.)

"But, gentlemen, I should not be candid with you if I said that it exhausted my apprehensions. In my judgment there is an insidious danger which underlies everything.

"We are raising much more than we want for our needs, not for the vital purposes of defence but to place milllons at the disposal of the Government for purposes which it regards as useful but which need not be undertaken.

"Now, we believe that it is better in the hands of individuals that it will be better employed, that it will fructify, for men do not work for the State as they work for themselves. (Cheers.) That is the issue between non-Socialists and Socialists.

"We believe in building up the strength of the individual by the individual. The Government believes apparently in building up the individual by the State.

SOCIALIST MINISTERS.

"One system has the support of all independent thinking men, which we boast ourselves that we are, we Scotsmen; the other is the institution of a nation of creepers ready to attach themselves to everything and everybody. (Loud cheers.) I do not object to the honest Socialist, a man who honestly believes that he can produce a better state of society, forgetting that he must previously reform human nature from the bottom to the top—human nature is so individual at this moment.

"All that must be reformed before the Socialist can produce his state of society, and in the meantime he may produce anarchy. But at any rate, he knows what he is after he has a perfectly definite object in view opposed root and branch to the present constitution of society which he seeks to uproot and destroy.

"I am much more apprehensive of the innocent and unconscious Socialists, sometimes the puppet of Socialists, who walks about breathing benevolence, unconscious apparently that he has a red cap upon his head and totally unaware of the direction in which he is going.

"And when I see a Budget like this, supported by Socialistic arguments, blessed with Socialists' approval, however honourable they may be, it cannot command my confidence.

"One or two Ministers I think are conscious Socialists. Their arguments, their tones, their expressions show they know what they are about and where they are going.

"They proclaim loudly that we have arrived at the parting of the ways, and they must drum out the half-hearted and the laggards from their party.

"On the path the Government are moving, I, at any rate, cannot follow them. I may think Tariff Reform or Protection an evil, but Socialism is the end of all things, the negation of family, of property and of the qualities of our best lives.

"And so I find that I must go on a different road, the road of public economy, propping up and not undermining public confidence, and in doing so I recollect that it is the way in which we have built up the strength of our nation." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

LORD SAVILE'S REJOINDER.

Lord Savile, in forwarding through his agent a subscription to a club at Dewsbury, warned the recipients that if the Budget passed he would be compelled to revise his list of subscriptions.

A Radical paper commenting on this declares that Lord Savile's rent-roll had, as the result of the activities of the community, gone up "by leaps and bounds in the last thirty or forty years. This statement Lord Savile now describes as an egregious falsehood. So far from the actual income to him from estate having gone up the accounts show that it was £1,972 less last year than in 1878.

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. P. KERSHASP'S CASE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Sept. 6, Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received a report regarding the case of Mr. P Kershasp, of the Madras Civil Service, who was reduced from the rank of sub-collector in connection with the riot at Gantar; whether the inquiry into his conduct was formal and public; whether distinct articles of charges were drawn up and read to him; whether, in other respect effect was given to the principles laid down in Act 37 of 1850 for regulating inquires into the conduct of public servants not removable without the sanction of the Government whether under Standing Order No. 133 of the Madras Board of Revenue Mr. Kershasp was told of the evidence and arguments in support of the charge before he was required to defend himself and whether if the proceedings were not in accordance with the above regulations the Secretary of State will move the Madras Government to reconsider its decision in the case.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has received a report on the case of Mr. Kershasp. The inquiry into his conduct was held not under India Act 37 of 1850 but under Madras Act 5 of 1893 "for facilitating inquiries into matters connected with the administration of the Revenue and into the conduct of public servants." Mr. Kershasp appears to have been duly furnished with copies of reports and evidence. The Secretary of State sees no reason for his reconsideration of this case.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Mr. Kershasp, a Parsee gentleman, who was sub-collector and joint magistrate at Gantar, was removed to an appointment of less executive responsibility by the Madras Government for having left the scene of a riot which was to his knowledge at the time taking place; whether it is competent to a local government to take such action as this without holding any inquiry or assigning any reason, whenever it considers such a step necessary in the public interests; and whether, since Mr. Kershasp's conduct was "pessimi exempli," the Secretary of State will consider whether some more exemplary punishment by the Madras Government is called for in this case.

Master of Elibank: The action of the Madras Government in this case was taken after an inquiry conducted under the provisions of Madras Act V of 1893 and was quite within their powers. The Secretary of State sees no necessity for intervention.

THE CASE OF JAMIATRAI BHOJWANI.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether a petition has yet been received from one Jamiatrai Bhojwani; and whether any orders have been passed on it.

Master of Elibank: The memorial was received, having been forwarded irregularly—that is, direct to the India Office by the memorialist. In accordance with the rules it was returned to him on July 16 last in order that it might be forwarded through the local government and the Government of India.

DEPORTATIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. John O'Connor asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether a report has been made by the officers in charge of the nine British subjects deported from the province of Bengal in December 1908; if so will the recommendations contained therein if any be communicated to the House and will the report be laid upon the table of the House.

Master of Elibank: I have nothing to add to the reply which I gave on Aug. 31 to a question addressed to me by the hon-member for Newbury.

THE LATE DR. LALCACA.

On Tuesday, Sept. 7, Mr. Simon asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his Majesty's Government propose to take any practical step to show their appreciation of the self-sacrifice of Dr. Lalcaca.

Master of Elibank: I have already expressed to the House on behalf of the Government their deep appreciation of Dr. Lalcaca's heroic action, and explained that the circumstances of the case are such that appreciation could not appropriately be marked by a money grant to his surviving relatives. I can now add that the Government of Bombay have been authorised to contribute from public funds a sum of £100 to a memorial for which subscriptions are being collected in Bombay.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the new Governor of Azerbeijan had arrived at Tabriz; whether there had been any reduction of the Russian troops since his arrival; and could he state when the Russian Government proposed to carry out their intention, officially conveyed to his Majesty's Government, to withdraw the whole of their troops at Tabriz upon the arrival of the newly appointed Governor.

Sir E Grey: The answer to the first part of the hon. member's question is in the affirmative, and that to the second in the negative. As regards the third part, the Russian Government have announced their intention of withdrawing their troops from Tabriz as soon as order is restored there.

CHINESE POPPY CULTIVATION.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the Consul-General at Szechuen informed the International Opium Commission that no trustworthy statistics existed as to the acreage under the poppy in China; and whether, if so, the British Government intended to adhere literary to engagements the fulfilment of which by China, in the absence of trustworthy statistics, could not be ascertained or assumed.

Sir E. Grey: We have no information to this effect, but the reports recently received from our Consular officers in China tend to show that the Chinese Government are both energetic and sincere in their attempts to suppress the cultivation of the poppy in China. Full reports of the proceedings of the International Opium Commission are now on their way home and will shortly be laid on the table of the House.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can communicate to the House the results of the inquiry ordered by the Secretary of State into the outbreak of cholera among the hospital nurses at Calcutta.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has not yet received Mr. Haffkine's full report; but from a preliminary report made by him it appears that the outbreak of cholera was due to infection of the nurses' food by two servants, both in good health who were found to be unconscious carriers of the bacillus.

SOUTHERN PERSIA.

On Wednesday, Sept. 8, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the House any information regarding the condition of Southern Persia as it affected British trade therein and in the Gulf.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: There has for some time past been a condition of insecurity on the roads of Southern Persia which has reacted disastrously on British trade in that part of the country. The depleted condition of the Persian Treasury makes it very difficult for the Government to take effective steps to remedy this state of affairs, but the question is engaging the serious attention of his Majesty's Government.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN INDIAN FACTORIES.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government has any information to the effect that the Government of India proposes to take power to limit the employment of adult male labour to a fixed number of hours per day in all factories in India; and whether the commission which recently reported advised direct restriction upon the hours of male adult labour to an extent which has not yet been enforced by law in Great Britain.

Master of Elibank: The Bill now before the Governor-General's Legislative Council provides for a reduction in the hours of labour in textile factories which sometimes extended to fifteen hours a day or more to a day not exceeding twelve hours, deals drastically with serious abuses that existed in connection with the employment of children, and gives power to local Governments to apply its provisions to other factories if necessary. Direct restriction on the hours of labour was recommended by the Committee of 1906 and a minority report of the subsequent Commission. The majority of the Commission proposed to attain the same end by indirect means. The hon. member will recognise that in the East labour is not organised as it is in Britain and is not continuous, but intermittent and spasmodic.

THE LAND TAX AND THE CROPS.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What proportion of their income received form land the landlords or zemindars in India require to pay to the State as revenue or tax; whether there are in addition any local rates or cesses payable by them, and what these amount to; and whether the percentage of the harvest yield which the peasants pay as revenue or tax, as recently quoted by him is based upon the presumptive or actual crop.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India; Whether the British Government in settling the proportion of income demanded by the State from landlords or zemindars, takes, into consideration the fact that the revenue so received is collected from the classes and spent upon the masses; and whether, when demanding a comparatively large share of the assets of the landlords as revenue for public purposes, the British Government has concurrently protected the tenants in various parts of India, and conspicuously in Bengal, from the exactions of the landlords by numerous legislative safeguards.

Master of Elibank: Fifty per cent is the general standard for the ratio of land revenue to the landlords income from the land in the areas where landlords exist and the actual proportion more often falls below than exceeds this standard. The cesses amount to not more than 4 to 6 per cent of the landlords income. In calculating the rates of incidence of the revenue on the gross produce recently quoted by me the danger of overvaluation in the matter of crop outturn was guarded against by excluding from the calculation of crop yield the produce of all double or second crops of all non-food crops such as sugar-cane, cotton, etc., which are usually more valuable than the staple food-crops, and of the very valuable garden produce. These safeguards clearly make for a crop valuation under rather than over the actual yield. The principles on which the land revenue is assessed were stated in the Government of India's resolution presented to this House in 1902, to which I may refer the hon. member. The reply to the latter part of the question is in the affirmative.

THE INDIAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

On Thursday, Sept. 9, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether European supervision exists in the police department to a greater or lesser extent than in other Government departments in India; and whether the police department is beyond others staffed by natives of the country.

Master of Elibank: It is hardly possible to institute an exact comparison of this nature between the police and any other Civil department. No doubt, if my hon. friend means to comprise the whole force, including the rank and file, the European element is proportionately smaller.

CANCELLED PUBLIC MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, under instructions from the Government of Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay has cancelled a notice of a public meeting which had been convened by him, upon an influentially signed requisition, to discuss the position of British Indians in the Transvaal; and, if so, whether he can say why the instructions of the Government of Bombay were issued to the Sheriff.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject. He has seen a report in the Press to the effect stated. The reason given in that report for decision of the Government of Bombay was that they thought that the passing of the South African Union Bill made such a meeting under the auspices of a Government official undesirable.

PERSIA.

Sir G. Parker asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British and Russian Governments had succeeded in securing from the Persian Government amnesty for Political offenders.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: An amnesty has been granted, but certain persons now in refuge at the Russian Legation and Turkish Embassy, are excepted by name from the amnesty. Out of respect to the missions mentioned their trial is, however, postponed, and meanwhile they are to go into exile. Should sentence be passed on them during their exile it may be executed if they return.

TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

Mr Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the traffic in arms by way of Muscat and the Persian Gulf existed in quite undiminished vigour; and whether there was any hope that the Brussels' Commission would within a reasonable time, formulate any international means of dealing with this admitted evil.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The arms traffic in the Persian Gulf still exists on an extensive scale, and the matter is being considered by his Majesty's Government. I cannot answer the second part of the question until the Brussels Arms Conference, which is to meet again on Dec. 4 next, has reached a conclusion.

Mr. Hart-Davies was understood to ask further whether the hon. gentleman was aware that there was now such an enormous number of rifles imported that they were being sent over into India.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I am afraid that is true.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 25th September.

There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Tuesday morning next, the 28th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

II. Members are asked to draw their Arms from Headquarters before parade.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

There will be Drill at the Cathedral Boys School on Tuesday the 28th and Thursday the 30th instant from 6-15 p. m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 25th September.

304.—Detail for the week ending 2nd Proximo.

Monday 27th instant.—"G" Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

All members are requested to draw their Arms and accoutrements for this parade.

II "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

III. "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

IV. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 28th instant—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

Wednesday 29th instant—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

II. "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

III. "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

Thursday 30th instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

Friday 1st Prox.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. All Recruits of the current season to Parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

305.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

306.—Company Drills will be held from 1st October 1909, under Officers Commanding Companies.

307.—Clothing.—All ranks requiring clothing and articles to make up deficiencies are requested to apply for them at Head-Quarters at once.

308.—Musketry—Saturday the 25th instant.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 1-55 p.m.

Sunday 26th instant.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

An interesting ceremony took place at the Abbey Church, Garam Szent-Benedik, Hungary, when the ashes of General Stefan Kohary, who fell in the fighting against Turkey, were placed in a magnificent tomb which had been constructed for their reception by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, a descendant of the general. The King himself was present at the ceremony.

The King has approved of the appointment of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart Seymour as special representative of his Majesty's Government at the Hudson-Fulton celebrations, to be held at New York and his flag will be hoisted on his Majesty's ship "Inflexible."

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Sept. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," Commander F. B. Summers, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 10th September, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Mrs	Iofan, Lt H A
Brodhurst, Mr B L	Marlow, Mrs B W
Beams, Miss	Marlow, Miss
Blackburn, Mr	Moore, Mr J M
Booth, Mr J P	Maxwell, Mr G C
Battenburg, Mr and Mrs E W	Peaty, Mr
Chitty, Major W W	Parsons, Mr A A
Crookes, Mrs C P	Pitman, Lt A C
Colman, Mrs and child	Richardson, Mrs A W
Carter, Mr C G Webb	Robertson, Major and Mrs and maid
Church, Mr F H	Rawson, Mrs and child
Fox, Col H C	Sawyer, Miss E
Firbank, Mr and Mrs S	Sawyer, Master E
Graham, Mr and Mrs J and infts	Sawyer, Mrs and inft
Geeson, Mr and Mrs H B	Sawyer, Miss D
Gowan, Mr Charles	Stephens, Mrs Nesbitt
Godwin, Mr S J	Summer, Mr J
Hingston, Mrs	Sillars, Mr J
Haig, Miss	Thomas, Mr and Mrs and inft
Hunt, Mr N G	Wilson, Mr E R C
Hadfield, Mrs S	Wakefield, Mr Thos
Innis, Mrs J	Yopp, Mr
Longbottom, Mr	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aspiotis, Miss M	Malony, Mr F A
Alexander, Lt C	Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs H A
Aspden, Mr H L	
Anliffe, Mr D Mc	Martin, Mr James
Aveling, Mr N H	McMaster, M. B
Browne, Lt P	McNeile, Major and Mrs H D
Brunker, Brig-Genl J M S	
Burgess, Mrs W H	Morgan, Mr Cecil
Benson, Surg-Gen and Mrs P H	Mitchell, R I M Comdr
	McCombe, Mr R
Blaker, Mr and Mrs E	Maddock, Mr E
Briggs, Mr R C	Mosley, Mr J
Bonglas Mr C H	Nixon, Mr E J
Bird, Lt W A	Napier, Lt N H
Crump, Mr B S	Nag, Mr B R
Courans, Genl J S	Natham, Mr A
Crampton, Lt Col F A	Newman, Miss
Colyer, Mr C A	Owen, Mr W
Chaldecott, Mr H D	Patison, Capt J H
Corry, Lt Lowry	Payne, Mr A C
Couper, Mr T	Payne, Mrs A C
Cox, Capt T S	Paynter, Lt W L
Drimmie, Mr and Mrs T	Pritchard, Mr and Mrs W
Davie, Mr and Mrs J P	Pit Bealthleg, Mr J S
Edwards, Mr L G	Procter, Lt G W
Ewery, Miss K C M	Phillips, Mr G W
Forsyth, Capt H W	Quin, Capt and Mrs R R W
Fitzholmes, Mr T G and child	Robinson, Mr F B
	Roberts, Mr T H
Filding, Mr H C	Robinson, Mrs
Gordon, Capt R S	Ross, Mr J Mason
Giles, Rev N O	Simpson, Capt J C
Growse, Lt H E	Shoobridge, Mr H O B
Goldney, Miss E	Simpson, Mrs J C
Gilbey, Mr G A	Sudd, Major W B
Greene, Dr and Mrs D W	Stewart, Mrs T P
Haig, Major Neil	Stephens, Lt L M
Hanson, Miss	Schulzer, Mr and Mrs
Hewitt, Miss	Smith, Major A L F
Hewitt, Mrs	Stratton, Mr W F
Harper, Mr J	Swift, Mr L C
Haworth, Miss J	Stokes, Mrs H and inft
Herbert, Mr L W A	Tancred, Major T A
Jenaway, Mr J A	Tomlinson, Mr H
Jenning, Capt J G	Tailyour Lt J W
Jourdain, Mr P	Tod, Mr F H
Jenkin, Lt F C	Vanneck, Mr W C
Johnson, Dr H	Vandeleur, Mrs R S
Kamras, Mr Anandrao	Wadsworth, Mr and Mrs H H
Kirtiker, Mr S M	
Kirby, Mr W L C	West, Mr A
Lamb, Mr	Williams, Mr F Powell
Lennor, Mr C G	Wood, Mr J
Lewis, Mr	

FOR KARACHI.

Anderson, Capt N R	James, Master
Brown, Mr C G	Langford, Miss A
Billons, Mr F H	Langford, Miss F
Burness, Miss Agnes	Lang, Mr W H
Bignall, Lt C A	Miller, Mr and Mrs G
Crump, Capt S T	Milward, Mr R C
Freeman, Mrs T	Napier, Mr A H
Frelman, Master and inft	Sim, Mr A G
Hill, Mr H	Shearer, Lt Col and Mrs J
Harbottle, Capt R C	Taylor, Capt R O B
Hands, Mr T	Thomas, Mr A C
Inglety, Miss T	Woodyatt, Col and Mrs N
Jamce, Mrs A H	White, Lt A G
James, Misses	

FROM BRINDISI.

Vail, Dr E T	Ward, Miss
Ward, H S K	

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Athayde, Mr J	Gomez, Mr H A A
DeWrem, Viscount	

FROM PORT SAID.

Stone, Mr J

FROM LONDON TO YOKOHAMA.

Cole, Mr H	Karkeek, Miss Wilmot
Dean, Miss L	Lorrison, Miss
D'Esterre, Miss	Leon, Miss C
Kinlle, Miss Hilve	Muret, Miss Hettie

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Persia," Sept. 25.

The following passengers leave Bombay to-day per s.s. "Persia," Commander W. H. Haughton, R. N. R., for Marseilles and London:—

Advani, Mr J H	Kothandarama, Mr
Alston, Miss C M	Macnaghten, the Hon Miss
Angus, Miss	Mallik, Mr M N
Annandale, Dr M	Martin, Mr John
Bailey, Mr W J	McGlasham, Miss H
Balthazor, Mr B C	McKenzie, Miss S
Bannerjee, Mr J M	Mellor, Master
Banerji, Mr J M	Mellor, Mr and Mrs C H and 2 children
Bateman, Mrs and 3 children	Misquith-Blaker, Mr and Mrs
Bergmann, Mr A	
Bhuttacharyya, Mr S N	Mitra, Mr S C
Bose, Mr N N	Oliphant, Mr H J
Butler, Mr R B	Palin, Mrs P C
Cadogan, Capt the Hon W G S	Panday, Miss
	Panday, Mr F D
Chaudhuri, Mr M P	Panday, Mrs J L
Cooper, Mr D	Perry, Mr Chas R
Conway, Mrs S E	Potter, Mr H
Crawford, Miss J F	Powell, Capt W J
Crawley, Lt C G B	Prasad, Mr Kider
D'Agostino, Mrs A	Prasad, Mr Murari
Dalziel, Capt, Mrs and infant	Pumphrey, Miss D
	Roy, Mr J C
Datt, Pandit Prabhu	Ryley, Mr L M and 1 native servant
Doctor, Miss Gulbai M	
Douglas, Mr and Mrs and 2 children	Ryves, Miss
	Spalding, Capt W B
Eve, Capt and Mrs W H	Savage, Hon Mr R
Framjee, Mrs B S, Miss and child and 2 native servants	Schimmelbusch, Mr Paul
	Sen, Mr
	Sen, Mr A
Gasper, Mr H B	Seymour, Mr B G
Gazdar, Dr D R D	Smith, Mr E
Gibbs, Mr H M	Strachan, Rev R
Goffin, Revd Herbert J	Vlasto, Mr A
Harley, Mrs T H and child	Wake, Maj E St A
Harney, Mr	Waterfield, Maj A C M M V O, and Mrs, and child
Harrison, Mr A	
Haslam, Rev R H A and Mrs, child and infant	
	Weill, Mr
Henson, Lt	Wightwick, Lt H M
Jeejeebhoy, Mrs B M	Young, Mr J J B

Per s.s. "Olympia," Sept. 25.

The Anchor Line s.s. Olympia will sail from No. 2, Victoria Dock, on the morning of the 25th instant, with following passengers; medical inspection will take place at the Carnac Bunder at 9-30 a. m. sharp:—

TO MARSEILLES.

Norbury, Maj C

TO LONDON.

Hayne, Mrs N	Mead's nurse and 2 children

TO LIVERPOOL.

Brown, Miss M	Nevill, Mrs A B
Burn, Miss A E	Paterson, Mr J
Ben Hick, Mrs and child	

Per s.s. "China," Sept. 25.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to China and Japan via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "China," to-day, from Victoria Dock, No. 8. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8, at 3-30 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers must be at Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 12 noon sharp:—

Aicher, Mr J	Pestonjee, Mrs G
Gunther, Mr H	Pick, Mr Emil
McArthur, Mr D	Zachi, Mr Cav.de
Mama, Mr P F	

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson leaves Simla at the end of the week on a fortnight's tour on the North-West Frontier.

THE NORTH POLE.

DR. COOK'S ARRIVAL AT COPENHAGEN.

London, September 10.

DR. COOK, the professed discoverer of the North Pole, was accorded an enthusiastic welcome on his arrival at Copenhagen on Saturday morning, Sept. 4. He was met at the landing stage by the Crown Prince of Denmark, and in the afternoon was received by the King at the Palace, and subsequently, accompanied by Dr. Egan, he went to Bernstorff Castle, the residence of Prince and Princess Waldemar, where Prince and Princess George of Greece are also staying.

In the evening a banquet, at which 400 persons were present, was given by the Municipality in the magnificent town hall. The President-superior presided as the representative of the King, and the hall was filled by the leading members of society present in Copenhagen, including Commander Hovgaard, Admiral Richelieu, and Professor Wilhelm Thomsen. The Minister of Commerce read the following telegram received by the American Minister through the Swedish Minister from the King of Sweden.

"Dear Dr. Egan.—I have just received a telegraphic message from His Majesty the King of Sweden commanding me to convey to Dr. Cook the King's most sincere congratulations for the brilliant deed achieved by your countryman, of whom the American people may rightly be proud. As it is impossible for me personally to convey His Majesty's congratulations to Dr. Cook this evening, I make bold to ask you on my behalf to convey to Dr. Cook at the banquet my Sovereign's warmest congratulations for this splendid achievement."

In reply to the toast of his health, Dr. Cook said: "Thank you very much for your warm, kind, and eloquent words. I am unable to express myself properly. It has been rather a hard day for me, but I never enjoyed a day better. The Danes never took an active part in Polar exploration; but they have much importance as the silent partners in almost all Arctic expeditions of recent years. The most important factor of my expedition was the Eskimo and the dog. The world cannot be too thankful to the Danes for their care for the Eskimos, and now they have also instituted a mission at Cape York. Had I not met the right Eskimos, the right dogs and the right provisions, I never should have reached the Pole. I owe much to the Danish nation for my success."

DINNER AT THE ROYAL CASTLE.

An enormous crowd assembled outside Charlottenlund Castle on Sept. 5 and heartily cheered Dr. Cook as he drove up wit Dr. Egan, the United States Minister. Dr. Cook was received by the King in the rooms overlooking the park and presented to all the members of the royal family who did not make his acquaintance on the 4th. After His Majesty had had a long talk with the explorer, the party proceeded to the dining room, where covers were laid for thirty-eight. Dr. Cook took in the King's elder daughter, Princess Ingeborg, Duchess of West Gothland, and sat on the right of the Queen, who was taken in by the Crown Prince. During dinner the Queen, the Crown Prince, Princess Ingeborg, and Prince Waldemar kept up a lively conversation with the explorer. After dinner the party returned to the rooms overlooking the park where coffee was served. Here Dr. Cook was surrounded by the younger members of the royal family, who were indefatigable in their questions as to his expedition, wanting particularly to know all about the dangers, privations, and adventures he had passed through. After coffee the gentlemen retired to the King's private room. After some time the other guests left the Castle but the King and Queen and the other members of the royal family had found so much to interest them in all that Dr. Cook had to tell that he and Dr. Egan were asked to stay and take tea privately with the royal family. It was not until half-past ten o'clock that Dr. Cook returned to Copenhagen.

INTERVIEW WITH THE EXPLORER.

The special correspondent of the "Times" in Copenhagen had a private talk with Dr. Cook, and gives a detailed account of a conference which the explorer held with sixty members of the Press on Sept. 4. He says.—

A private talk which I had with him this morning tended further to strengthen my belief, which apparently is shared by all who have met him, that he is an upright and honest man.

First he accepted the published account as accurately representing what he telegraphed from Lerwick. The lowest temperature mentioned should have been 83 deg. Fahrenheit below zero not centigrade. There were two other unimportant telegraphic slips. He formed a large cache ahead of the northern point of Heiberg Island when starting, but it was of course useless, as owing to the drift of the ice he passed far to the west on the return route. Asked to explain the surprisingly long marches, averaging slightly less than fifteen miles daily on the northward run and slightly less than ten miles on the southward run, Dr. Cook said that that this was not abnormal, especially with Cape York Eskimos and dogs, who were particularly good travellers and had had plenty to eat all the winter. After the first [illegible] miles the route was covered with game. For the [illegible]rush the two fittest men and the twenty-six best dogs were selected, thirteen to each sledge. Ten dogs were killed; of the remainder fourteen were consumed by their more fortunate companions on the way to the Pole and two on the way back. The only food taken was pemmican, of which each man and dog received one pound daily. The health of the party was excellent. Musk oxen were captured by being scattered and driven among the rocks, when they were induced to put up their heads through the noose of the lasso. Other game was killed, slung, or shot with bows and arrows. The party lived on eider ducks and gulls for nearly three months. The furthest land north was found between the 84th and 85th parallels and near the 102nd meridian. There was no game beyond Heiberg Island. The tracks of the bear and the seal were seen at 83 degs., and algae were found on the surface of the water by the aid of a magnifying glass. Water life was discoverable after 83 degs.

During the northern journey the drift of the ice was slightly south of east, and the wind generally was slightly south of west. Coming back, instead of reaching Nansen Sound, Dr. Cook was carried by a new drift westward, and for three weeks he was without observations owing to a fog. The only traces of human life seen were several old camps of Captain Sverdrup, the Captain of Nansen's great expedition, whose own exploration of Heiberg Island had alone rendered success possible. He took 400 photographs which have not yet been developed.

The questions now turned to Dr. Cook's proceedings at the Pole itself. "I do not claim," said Dr. Cook, "to have put my finger on the exacts pot. He went on to explain that after taking an obsedrvtion which made him only 14 secs. from lat. 90 aeg, he advanced the remaining 430 metres camped, and planted the American flag. On the next day April 22, he made a series of observations in a circle and across the circle with the result that he affirmed that he had been within gunshot of what the Eskimos habitually call the Big Nail itself. So far as he could judge, the ice was slightly more active then a degree or two further south. He brought away the original Stars and Stripes, but left behind a small silk flag with a statement in pencil in a metal cylinder lying on the ice. This no doubt would float away he did not care. He admitted that the two Eskimos with him could not check his observations, though Eskimos were far more intelligent than white men in finding position in those regions. But he was quite prepared to place his observations before any scientific society in the world. He was asked: "Will they be absolutely convincing?" He replied: "I think there is no doubt."

This matter of observations is clearly one of the highest importance. Further questioned, Dr. Cook said: "It was obviously not possible on a sledge trip to carry sounding apparatus, but we carried all the usual instruments for precise astronomical observation. On nearly every day from lat. 85 deg. to the Pole we were fortunate in getting positions. We had pedometers to register the distance. The other instruments were three chronometers, one watch (which got out of order), a sextant, an artificial horizon barometer, and a thermometer. These were modern—as good as, perhaps better than those used in former expeditions." Then as to his competence as an observer, "I have in Alaska and in the Northern Marine work made observations of this kind and am perfectly familiar with making astronomical observations for this purpose. We know by the astronomical observations that we got there." Asked what answer he would give if it were suggested that anyone could produce a series of observations at home, Dr. Cook replied very calmly and deliberately:—"Why should a man construct 'bogus' observations? I was not paid for this thing. I am not a sportsman. I have taken a real interest in this problem for twenty years. You must wait till the observations have been worked out." When I suggested to him to-day that Copenhagen University was prepared to work them out in a few hours, he replied that he saw no reason for violent hurry; in the case of other explorers the world had been content to waite until they were published in due course. There they were and he was prepared to stand any amount of scientific criticism in the usual course. He added that the story must be taken as a whole; the observations did not stand alone.

This is how matters rest at present.

DR. COOK LECTURES TO THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF DENMARK.

On Sept. 7, in the presence of the King of Denmark and a distinguished audience of 1,500 persons assembled in a fine hall, the so-called Oddfellows' Palace, Dr. Cook was presented with the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of Denmark. In addition to the King and Queen and all the members of the royal family now in Copenhagen, Ministers, explorers, and scientific men were present.

The Crown Prince having, as one of the presidents of the society, presented the medal, made a short speech in perfect English thanking Dr. Cook for landing first in Denmark.

Dr. Cook spoke for nearly an hour. He added nothing vital to his original published description of his journey, but corrected a few details and explained the circumstances which compelled him to return by way of Cape Sparbo instead of by Nansen's Sound, as he had intended. Among the passages which Dr. Cook appeared to deliver with special deliberation was the following:—"If we had taken another white man, which might have been desiarble perhaps it would have been necessary to double the Eskimo force, but that would have meant dividing its efficiency by two."

The two Eskimos were about twenty years of age and very intelligent. There was no stopping in the middle of the day to melt snow for water. They lived on pemmican two or three cups of tea, three ounces of sugar and about the same quantity of bread. The men had two meals a day, half a pound of pemmican at a time; and the dogs had one full pound in the evening. Two tracts of new land were seen westward from the position lat. 84 deg. 47 long. 96, deg 36. The ice varied in character, but there was not much snow which constitutes the chief difficulty in getting from one field to another. "In making the fifteen-mile runs we walked until we could not stand up. On April 21 my observation gave 89 deg. 59 min. 40 sec.—that is, 20 sec. from the pole." (Hitherto the number has been 14 sec. or 430 metres.) "We advanced the 20 sec. and I made another observation, and several others that day and the next. I think there is no doubt that these observations will prove that we have been on and around 90 degs.—the North Pole."

The flag was not left because there was nothing stable to leave it on, therefore a metal cylinder containing a written statement was substituted. The worst ice of the entire journey was found between Cape Sparbo and Anoatok during the return to Greenland. They made only four or five miles a day, as they had no dogs and only half a sledge. Dr. Cook concluded with particular deliberation:—"There will be nothing further given of the story until you get it in consecutive form in the book. I thank you."

It will be seen that Dr. Cook adheres steadily to his story.

The Crown Prince thanked Dr. Cook, renewing his congratulations, and the meeting terminated. A banquet followed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Taft, the President of the United States, has telegraphed in reply to a message from Dr. Cook, that the explorers's report that he had reached the North Pole, calls for his congratulations and stirs the pride of all Americans.

SCEPTICISM.

The special correspondent of the "Times" in Copenhagen says that Dr. Cook's account of his journey presents a large number of points requiring explanation, but that he continues to produce on those who talk with him a strong impression of his good faith.

The New York "Press" devotes over a column to satirise Dr. Cook's account of his performance. The 'New York Times" sets forth in parallel columns various discrepancies in the statements made by Dr. Cook in his telegram to the "Herald" and in his story to the Copenhagen correspondents.

The most hostile critics of Dr. Cook are the friends of Peary. They doubt Dr. Cook's ability to make observations correctly. This doubt Peary himself expressed to me two years ago (remarks the "Daily Mail" correspondent in New York) when I discussed with him the subject of Dr. Cook's alleged Polar plans.

Dr. Cook (says a "Daily Mail" telegram) has no further plans except to go to Brussels to renew friendship with former comrades of the Arctic. He has no intention of visiting England, but will proceed to the United States as soon as possible. "Do you expect to go to the North Pole again?"

I asked the explorer to-day. "Never again," he replied. "If a man has once been to the Pole he loses all desire to repeat the visit. But if you have never been there you won't be happy till you have reached it. The statement in my orginal despatch to the "New York Herald" about the minus 84 degs. Centigrade, "he said was a telegraphic blunder. I of cource said and meant minus 83 degs. Fahrenheit."

Dr. Norman Hanson, a distinguished Danish surgeon who travelled from Greenland to Denmark with the explorer said to me "Dr. Cook has a sound mind in a sound body and there cannot be the slightest doubt that he is telling the truth."

A CRITICAL LETTER.

Mr. L. C. Bernacchi, late physicist to the "Discovery" Antarctic expedition writes to the "Times:"

"Sir, In view of the vague unconvincing and somewhat frivolous statements attributed to Dr. Cook in various interviews with newspaper representatives it may be permitted to criticise a few of the more technical statements which for the moment are manifestly unintelligible.

"First, the expedition was apparently the casual outcome of a summer cruise in the Arctic seas carried out by means of certain provisions that happened to be in Mr. Bradley's yacht and Dr. Cook's 'emergency equipment.'

"This equipment appears to have included a thermomter or thermometers properly graduated to register temperatures down to 83 degs. Centigrade (about 117 degs. Fahrenheit). Dr. Cook has doubtless brought back these thermometers for the purpose of a redetermination of the instrumental errors, which have probably altered since first ascertained.

"Ordinary thermometers for work in the field graduated to register such low temperatures are unknown in this country. The Kew Observatory (now a branch of the National Physical Laboratory) has been recognised for many years past as the official testing department for thermometers. There thermometers are tested and the errors determined of instruments destined for all parts of the globe, including many expeditions to both Arctic and Antarctic regions. There is reason to believe that no ordinary thermometer constructed to register 117 degs. Fahrenheit has ever been seen at Kew.

"Such a thermometer would have to be specially constructed, and would be a spirit one in the form of a very long slender instrument extremely likely to get broken unless handled with delicate care. Some years ago I had a spirit thermometer specially made by one of the most reputable instrument makers to registar —100 degs. Fahrenheit. This was the first instrument of its kind to register so low a temperature that the firm had made, and therefore the gratest care was taken in the construction and in the quality of the glass used. But on testing at low temperatures in the laboratory the errors of scale reading were found to be as much as 5 degs. due, apparently, to the behaviour of the glass at these low temperatures.

"This thermometer was subsequently cracked by a slight jar of the sledge upon which it was packed.

"It is probable, therefore, that even if Dr. Cook possesses instruments graduated to register—83 degs. Centigrade (—117 Fahrenheit) the readings of the scale at temperature might be quite unreliable. Dr. Cook is reported to have observed temperatures at from—80 degs. Centigrade to 85 degs. Centigrade, and this in lat. 83 degs, north with the sun above the horizon. Lieut. Peary, who in the same month passed over the same belt in 1906 only about seventy miles further east, did not observe any such temperatures, his lowest being 67 degs. Fahrenheit.

"While referring to Lieut. Peary it is interesting to note that, while his ice conditions were most difficult to negotiate—in his own words, 'I had almost literally been straining my life out'—those of Dr. Cook were absurdly simple permitting him to break all Arctic records for travelling.

"Lieut. Peary also sighted land to the west in about 84 degs. north—namely Crocker's Land; and the data of Peary's furthest north (87 degs. 6 mins.) is April 21, exactly coinciding with Dr. Cook's North Pole date.

"Lieut. Peary's criticisms on his return should prove of the highest interest and value.

"Dr. Cook is stated to have reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908. The "maximum" altitude of the sun on that date at the Pole was between 11 degs. and 12 degs., the temperature of the air, according to Dr Cook, about the freezing point of mercury—namely,—38 degs Centigrade; the amount of refraction therefore would be nearly seven minutes or nearly half the semiliameter of the sun. Under such conditions the sun's image would be so distorted as to make astronomical observations to within seconds of are impossible, even with the most refined instruments of an up-to-date observatory.

"The altitude would therefore be very rough, and possibly as much as five minutes or ten minutes inaccurate. Dr. Cook himself says. 'When the sun was low the eye ran over the moving plains of colour to dancing horizons. The mirages turned things topsy-turvy.'

"It is stated that an artificial horizon was used. If so then.

"First, the mercury of the horizon would be nearly frozen at—38 degs. Centigrade, and therefore incaurate.

"Secondly if not frozen it would be trembling too violently to be of service, as there was the moving sea under the ice.

"Thirdly, it is most difficult, if not impossible, to get the sun's image into an artificial horizon with the sun only 11 degs in altitude.

"It is, of course, a comparatively easy matter to "fake" observations if one understanding simple nautical 'sights' so desires; but the begrimed original daily diary kept by Dr. Cook, with his 'sights' and reductions therein, and which he has doubtless kept by him as his most valued treasure, will go far to refute any aspersions cast upon his work and dsspel the idea that the story of the North Pole attainment is one of imaginative silliness."

COMMANDER PEARY AT THE POLE.

Commander Peary on Sept. 6 telegraphed to the Governor of Newfoundland by wireless telegraph from Indian Harbour, Labrador, announcing that he had discovered the North Pole. He congratulated Newfoundland on its part in the discovery, seeing that the captain and crew of his steamer were Newfoundlanders.

Mr. H. L. Bridgman, secretary of the Arctic Club of America, has received a telegram signed "Peary" in Commander Peary's code stating that the Pole has been reached and that the 'Roosevelt,' the ship of the expedition, is safe.

The "Associated Press" and "Renter's Agency" have also received messages from Commander Peary stating that he has "nailed the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole."

Commander Peary has sent the following telegram to his wife from Indian Harbour:—"Have made good at last. Have the old Pole. Am well. Love. Will wire again from Chateau.—Bert." Mrs Peary in reply telegraphed: "All well. Best love, God bless you. Hurry home."

A New York correspondent says that Commander Peary's discovery of the North Pole was made on April 6, 1909.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

The news that Commander Peary has reached the North Pole has excited the most intense interest here says the New York correspondent of the "Times" on Sept. 7, as is witnessed by the fact that by noon all the morning newspapers were sold out. The announcement of his triumph was made at several theatres here and elsewhere last night and it aroused extraordinary enthusiasm, especially in Maine, where the explorer has his home. Yesterday, however, being a public holiday the news did not become generally known until to-day.

Comment naturally centres upon the extraordinary coincidence that two men of the same nation should emerge from the North almost at the same time to claim victory over the Pole. It is safe to say, as the "New York Times" remarks, that Commander Peary's brief announcement has carried conviction to everybody who read it. Yet there is every disposition to give Dr. Cook a fair hearing, although, to quote the "Tribune." "If fortune had bestowed its favours in exact proportion to the time and effort devoted by the rival explorers to the task there can be no doubt who would have won the prize." The same journal also notes that if the contractor who furnished the "Roosevelt" with new boilers had been more prompt the two explorers might have started on even terms. The "New York Herald," which champions Dr. Cook, thinks that there should be no mortification for Commander Peary in the knowledge that a fellow-countryman of his was the first to reach the Pole. In any case it is pointed out that the triumph belongs to America. The question, however, as to how Commander Peary story will affect Dr. Cook's attracts much notice. On all sides the apparently inevitable dispute is deplored. According to Mr. Bridgman, the secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, "there will be a cross-examination of those natives who went with Dr. Cook, and when Commander Peary has finished with them, for he knows them all, there will not be a shadow of a doubt left as to Dr. Cook's discovery." He expects Commander Peary to arrive in New York within a fortnight.

PEARY'S FULL STORY.

Vivid Opening Chapters.

London, Sept. 11.

By the courtesy of "The Times" we are enabled to publish the following summary of Commander Peary's detailed story of the first stages of his conquest of the North Pole.

In this historic message Commander Peary says that when the Roosevelt steamed out of Etah Ford on August 18, there were on board twenty-two Eskimo men, seventeen women, ten children, 236 dogs, and some forty odd walrus.

Commander Peary describes the journey north, until after many difficulties, winter quarters were established at Cape Sheridan.

"The work of discharging the ship was commenced at once and rushed to completion. The supplies and equipment we sledged across the ice and sea, and deposited on the shore. A house and workshop were built of board covered with sails and fitted with stoves, and the ship was snug for the winter in shoal water, where she touched bottom at low tide. This settlement on the stormy shores of the Arctic Ocean was christened Hubbardsville.

"The total of all divisions leaving the Roosevelt were seven members of the party 59 Eskimos, 140 dogs and 23 sledges. By February 27 such of the Cape Colan depot as was needed had been brought up to Cape Columbia, the dogs were rested and double-rationed and harnessed. The sledges and other gear were overhauled.

"I was prepared to hew a road through jagged ice the first hundred miles of so and then cross the big lead. On the last day of February Bartlett, with his pioneer division, accomplished this and the division got away due north over the ice on March 1.

"The remainder of the party got away on Bartlett's trail, and I followed an hour later. The party now comprised seven members of the expedition, 17 Eskimos, 133 dogs, and 19 sledges. One Eskimo and seven dogs had gone to pieces."

He describes events on the journey, some of the most interesting of which were:—

"At noon on March 5 the sun, red and shaped like a football by refraction, just raised itself above the horizon for a few minutes and then disappeared again. It was the first time I had seen it since October 1.

VICTIM OF FROST.

"At night (March 15) Marvin and Borup came spinning in with their men and dogs steaming in the bitter air like a squadron of battleships. Their arrival relieved me of all anxiety as to the oil supply. In the morning I discovered that McMillan's foot was badly frost-bitten.

"The mishap had occurred two or three days before but McMillan had said nothing about it in the hope that it would come out all right. A glance at the injury showed me that the only thing was to send him back to Cape Columbia at once. The arrival of Marvin and Borup enabled me to spare sufficient men and dogs to go back with him. This early loss of McMillan was seriously disappointing to me."

The Commander mentions an arrangement by which "the advance party was travelling while the main party was asleep and "vice versa," and I was in touch with my advance party every twenty-four hours."

"At our position at the end of the second march Marvin obtained a satisfactory sight for latitude in clear weather, which placed us at 85°48. This result agreed very satisfactorily with the dead reckoning of Marvin, Bartlett, and myself.

"Next day Bartlett let himself out, evidently for a record, and reeled off plump twenty miles. Here Marvin obtained another satisfactory sight on latitude, which gave our position as 86.38 or beyond the Farthest North of Nansen and the Duke of the Abruzzi, and showed that we had covered fifty minutes of latitude in three marches. In these three marches we had passed the Norwegian record of 86'14 by nansen and the Italian record of 86'34 by Cagni.

"The party from this point comprised nine men, seven sledges, and sixty dogs."

One of the most dramatic moments, which follows soon after, is described thus:—

"At the end of the march we came upon the captain camped beside a wide open lead with dense black water and sky in the north-west, north, and north-east.

"We built our igloos and turned in, but before I had fallen asleep I was roused out by a movement of the ice and found a startling condition of affairs—a rapidly widening road of black water ran but a few feet from our igloos.

DOGS' NARROW ESCAPE.

"One of my teams of dogs had escaped by only a few feet from being dragged by the movement of the ice into the water. Another team had an equally narrow escape of being crushed by ice blocks piled over them.

"The ice on the north side of the lead was moving around eastward of the small floe on which we were the captain's igloos was drifting eastward in open water, and the side of our igloos threatened to follow suit. Kicking out the door of the igloos, I called to the captain's men to pack the sledges and be ready for a quick dash when a favourable chance arrived. We hurried our things on the sledges, hitched the dogs, and moved on to a large floe to the west of us. Then leaving one man to look out for the dogs and sledges, we hurried over to assist the captain's party to join up. A corner of their raft impinged on the ice on our side. For the rest of the night and during the next day the ice suffered the torments of the damned, surging together, opening out, groaning, and grinding, while the open water belched black smoke like a prairie fire. Then the motion ceased the open water closed, the atmosphere to the north cleared, and we rushed across before the ice should open again."

The explorer says a little later:—

"We concluded we were on or near the 88th parallel unless the north wind had lost us several miles. The wind blew all night and all the following day.

"At this camp in the morning Bartlett started to walk five or six miles to the north to make sure of reaching the 88th parallel.

"While he was gone, I selected the forty best dogs in the outfit and had them doubled, and picked out five of the best sledges and assigned them expressly to the captain's party."

Bartlett returned and started on the back trail in command of the fourth supporting party. Peary went on the Pole.

He had parted with Bartlett with regret, but, says he, "it seemed to me appropriate, in view of the magnificent British record of Arctic work covering three centuries, that it should be a British subject who could boast that, next to an American, he had been nearest the Pole."

EXAMINATIONS FOR ARMY COMMISSIONS.

A MEMORANDUM on the Army entrance examinations has been drawn up by Mr. William Trevor, at the request of Mr. Haldane, and circulated privately. The writer claims that the Army qualifying certificate examination is the principal cause of the present shortage of candidates for the competitive entrance examination into Sandhurst, Mr. Trevor points out that there are thirteen papers in the qualifying examination, and a candidate must pass in every one of these on the same occasion. Geometry is the greatest stumbling-block.

"Common-sense people would imagine," he says, "that the Army qualifying is a much easier affair than the competitive entrance examination for Sandhurst. But this is not so. The two examinations are conducted by totally different examining bodies, the qualifying by the Army Qualifying Board the competitive by the Civil Service Commission. These two bodies appear to set their papers without any knowledge of each other's existence. Since the Army qualifying was first instituted, in September 1905, from 50 to 75 per cent. of the candidates examined have been rejected. It has proved far too drastic a purge. It ought not to be so, if the candidates were what they ought to be, not what they are. But very few boys of any real ability go into the Army through Sandhurst. Army candidates, for the most part, come from the upper middle part of the school; they are excellent fellows, but idle and book shy. With careful eye-to-eye teaching and extra pressure, which they get in Army classes or at Army tutors, they are quite capable of qualifying in all the subjects set in the Army qualifying if they might tackle them singly or in groups. But to expect such boys to pass in them all at the same examination is to expect too much. In attempting to screw them up you have succeeded in screwing them out. You cannot attract a superior class into the Army merely by making the entrance examinations more difficult. To do so you will have to offer improved conditions of service better pay, and so forth. You are rejecting the greater part of the existing supply, and at the some time, are unable to tap a fresh one. By the qualifying examination as at present conducted you are excluding by means of thirteen or fourteen stumbling-blocks much material which is quite as good as any which you are admitting. The steps which I think ought to be taken immediately are these:—

"(1) Abolish the thirteen or fourteen stumbling-blocks this September, by grouping mathematics and English each as one subject; that is, let a candidate who makes, say, two-fifth of the total aggregate of marks, given for all branches of mathematics, or English, 'qualify.'

"(2) Lower the standard in geometry. At present a candidate is expected to know the first three books of Euclid well enough to serve as the instrument for the solution of similar problems. This is a severe test of mathematical ability, and one which many good scholars would fail to pass.

"(3) See that the French, German, and Latin papers set in the qualifying are really easier than those set in the competitive.

"(4) After September abolish the qualifying altogether. It was never, in my opinion, at all necessary. One examination, the competitive, will do all the sifting required.

"(5) Let candidates who wish to go into the Army through the Special Reserve or Territorial Army qualify, as formerly, in the Sandhurst competitive.

"(6) Reduce the limit of age for competing for Sandhurst and Woolwich to seventeen and a half, or seventeen. The limit of age for Sandhurst and other candidates has been raised merely to square them with University candidates. Time and expense are a great consideration to impecunious parents, like many old officers and clergymen. A soldier, who is often too old at forty-five, had need begin his career as soon as he can. Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, and Sir Evelyn Wood were none the worse officers for having got their commissions very young!"

Mr. Trevor also gives an account of an interview he had with Mr. Haldane, the Chief of the General Staff, and the Director of Military Training, at the War Office, to discuss the points raised in his memorandum.

"Mr. haldane said that he had looked at the papers set in the qualifying examination. He admitted that 'there was some truth in my statement that the geometry test was an unfair one,' that 'there was no appreciable difference between the Latin, French, and Germnn papers set in the qualifying and those set in the Sandhurst competitive.' He said he was anxious to get candidates who had taken school 'leaving certificates' in preference to those who had got 'qualifying certificates, that he regarded the holders of "leaving certificates" as a class superior to the 'holders of "qualifying certificates," ' that the qualifying certificate examination was only meant as a side door for those who had not got "leaving certificates.' " He seemed to imply that they ought to be thankful for any such mercy! I pointed out to him that all the public schools in England have not yet produced more than 100 holders of 'leaving certificates' in the year. Some of the English great public schools refuse to submit to the inspection, which is insisted upon before they are allowed to grant 'leaving certificates.' The headmaster of one of our greatest schools has just informed me that he is prepared to wipe out his Army class altogether if Mr. Haldane insists on stamping holders of qualifying certificates as inferior to holders of 'leaving certificates.' But Mr. Haldane foretold that his 'leaving certificate' scheme would in the end be triumphant. I cannot argue against prophecy. Mr. Haldane did not agree with my statement that bstter candidates cannot be attracted by making the entrance examinations more difficult. He said that there were more plums in a military career, and more easily to be obtained, than in many professions —for example, the Bar—that the Army would be a more sought-for profession in the future than it had been in the past. Again I cannot argue against prophecy. He considered the present shortage of candidates for Sandhurst 'accidental and temporary, and not likely to recur.' But this is already the third occasion on which there has been a steadily increasing shortage!"

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Dated 24th September, 1909.

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LONDON, 23RD SEPT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 24TH SEPT. 09

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3 do. Rentes ...	97 1/2	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97 3/4	1/16	
3½ do. Govt Securities...	62 15/16	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London	23 11/16	unchgd	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16	unchgd	
Silver in New York	51 1/4	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·14	unchgd	
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·40 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·86	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 13/16		1/16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1/2	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5/8	unchgd	
do 7-day Market Loans...	1	unchgd	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/10 5/8	unchgd	

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £200,000 for Egypt.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d. unchgd.

*Closing Tone of Silver—Firm Buyers.

London, September 23.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£39,400,000	Dec.	£910,000
Public Deposits	...£9,000,000	Inc.	£300,000
Other Deposits	...£45,700,000	Dec.	£1,600,000
Government Securities	£15,800,000	Unchgd.	
Other Securities	...£28,800,000	Dec.	£100,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,900,000	Dec.	£200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Good demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	12,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	......
Imports	......
Mid-Americans	7·15+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 15-16 unchgd.

*Called 4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·93	6·89	6·87	6·87	
+08	+08	+08	+08	
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·86	6·84	6·85	6·85	6·86
+07	+07	+07	+07	+07

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	39,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	42,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	20,000 "
Do to Continent	...	2,000 "

Spot Cotton—13·55+40

Futures—Month of Oct. 13 33+41 } Advanced on Commission house buying and to spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

Do. do. Dec. 13 39+40

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—12 15-16+1-4

Futures—Month of Oct. 13·03+26

Do. do. Dec. 13·21+10

Closing Tone of spot—Firm.

Washington, September 23.

The United States Census Bureau announces the amount of cotton in the United States upto 31st August as 1,520,000 Bales.

WHEAT.

White Karachi—No Sellers.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-62lbs.—36 1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Nominal—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1-2 Dec.-Jan.—Value—Easier—Australian wheat by sailer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 1-4 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—43 1-4 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore—41 1-8 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Done.

Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 418 lbs., ex-ship 50 3-4 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 48 1-8—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Done

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 4½d.

Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 8s. 9d.—Done.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£70
Yellow Metal	6d.

BAR IRON—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	£ 4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 o/o F. O. B. Liverpool...	£11 0 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian c. i. f. India	£ 5 10 0

Arrivals :—

"Trieste."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [24TH SEPT. 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
8 Boxes Bullion.	3,?4,000	London	National Bank.
1 Box Sov.	10,000	Aden	National Bank.
3 Boxes Rs	5,735	Dar-es-Salam.	National Bank.
1 Box Sov	1?,000	London	Mercantile Bank.
2 Boxes Gold Bullion.	1,?5,200	London	Chartered Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 22nd September, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	32	36,689
B. B. & C.I. Railway	26	20,672

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ...	3 per cent.	" 1st July.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	" 15th July.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	" 20th July

Money :—

Borrowers for 3 months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Exchange Market is firm. Quotations are 1s. 3 15-16d. for T. T., 1s. 3 31-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 Months' Sight Credit Bills. Far Eastern rates are a shade lower.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2

Government Paper :—

This market opened at 94 11-16 for the 30th September settlement, was down to 94 5-8, but rallied to 94 3/4 at which there were sellers at the close. The second settlement on 2nd November was quoted 3-16 per cent. lower. Ready paper kept in demand at a premium of 1-16 per cent. over the price ruling for 30th September. A fair business has been booked to-day. There were buyers in the Calcutta market in the forenoon at 94 5-8 for cash and 94 1-2 forward delivery within one month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 94-13	Sellers.
1st Settlement	" 94-12	Sellers.
2nd Settlement	" 94- 9	Sellers.

Bullion :—

Reuter advises no change in the London Silver Market, the closing quotations yesterday being 23 11-16 for spot as well as forward delivery in two months. Private telegrams stated that the market closed firm with buyers unsatisfied. The American price was unaltered at 51 1-4. Our local market opened at 60-4, ex-duty for ready as well as October delivery, advanced to 60-6, but, in consequence of the sales by the dealers, receded to 60-3, at which there were some buyers at the close. The November Settlement kept 3 annas higher. A fair business has been placed to-day. The up-country demand during the week was on an average of about 70 Bars per day.

Bar Gold closes as under :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 3 6
Australian Bar Gold	24 2 6
Bombay Bar Gold	24 1 6
English Shield Sovereigns	15 7 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 1 8
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60 3 0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60 3 0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60 6 0a

a Buyers.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	2,71,000	......
Other Deposits	25,42,000	......
Sundries	17,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	3,68,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	9,06,000	......
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	15,04,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	1,50,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,87,000	......
Bullion	69,000	......
Balances with other Banks.	......	59,000
Sundries	1,000	......
Cash	23,98,000	......

Council Bills :—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 30 lakhs, the whole amount was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 31-32d. or 1-16 better than the previous week. Tenderers received 50 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 37.50 lakhs, and for next week 20 lakhs is again offered for sale.

The mail of the 10th September brings £20,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, and £20,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 1,50,000
Bombay	" 16,40,000
Madras	" 2,10,000
Total	Rs. 20,00,000

The mail of the 17th September brings £2,30,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 30,60,000
Bombay	" 2,60,000
Madras	" 2,60,000
Total	Rs. 35,80,000

The mail of the 24 September brings £20,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 7,00,000
Bombay	" 7,00,000
Madras	" 6,00,000
Total	Rs. 20,00,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	...	305,115	173,669
Central India	...	107,577	61,499
Barsee and Nugger	181	129,918	117,287
Berars	...	340,536	315,437
Central Provinces	...	154,992	242,885
Total Oomras...	181	1,038,138	910,757
Dhollera	14	205,322	186,953
Broach	...	191,023	208,169
Coompta and Dharwar	799	199,544	222,755
Westerns	716	52,187	25,596
Bengals N.-W. P.	297	277,962	326,763
Bengals, Rajputana	107	69,704	40,940
Sind	132	30,773	50,551
Persian	81	4,348	2,128
American	...	13,664	47,300
Egyptian	111	5,591	7,727
Other Sorts	...	1,046	956
Totals...	2,439	2,089,102	2,040,530

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1908-09.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week from 16th to 23rd Sept.	3,593	7,019	—3,426
Receipts from 1st Oct. 1908 to 23rd Sept. 1909.	2,089,102	2,040,530	+48,572
Shipments for the week from 16th to 23rd Sept.			
Europe	1,985	4,575	—2,590
China, Japan, Coast Ports	657	300	+357
Total	2,642	4,875	—2,233
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 1908 to 23rd Sept. 1909			
Europe	606,450	644,955	—38,505
China	50,648	42,577	+8,071
Japan	621,392	373,893	+247,499
Coast Ports	24,979	36,455	—11,476
Total	1,303,469	1,097,880	+205,589
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	675	2,269	—1,594
China, Japan, Coast Ports	813	3,182	—2,369

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 7th August 1909—13,545 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 31st May 1909—19,426 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 23rd September 1909	2,089,102
	2,489,102
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 23rd September 1909	1,303,469
	1,185,643
Afloat	1,488
	1,184,155
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	1,095,320
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 24th September 1909	88,835

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There has been a rapid advance in the Home market during the week owing chiefly to the storm in the Gulf of Mexico and to unfavourable crop reports. Regarding the storm, the extent of the damage to the crop seems doubtful as communication with New Orleans has been interrupted, and it will take some little time to ascertain the actual harm done. In the meanwhile, some private telegrams report it as serious, while other report the damage as exaggerated. It is quite possible we may see a temporary reaction after the late rapid rise, but we still believe in higher prices in the long run.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets, as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	6·92	7·15	+·23
Futures, Sept-Oct	6·66	6·93	+·27
Do. Nov.-Dec.	6·61	6·87	+·26
NEW YORK—			
Spot	12·80	13·55	+·75
Futures, October	12·48	13·36	+·88
Do. December	12·57	13·39	+·82
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	12 7-16	12 15-16	+·1·2
Futures, October	12·41	13·03	+·62
Do. December	12·51	13·21	+·70

In the local market we have had an exciting week and prices have advanced rapidly. Broach shows a rise of Rs. 9 to Rs. 10, Oomras Rs. 12 to Rs. 14, Khandeish Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 and Bengals Rs. 14 for January delivery, Rs. 12 for December, and about Rs. 8 for October and November. The market has frequently been nervous and excited owing to the bullish private telegrams received from Home regarding the storm. Sellers have at times withdrawn, but have been tempted to operate again by a further advance, and buyers have always been in the market. A large business has been done by exporters, and mills have also taken several good lines. The enquiry has been for all descriptions and for all deliveries up to March. At the close the market is strong at our quotations with business passing.

Crop reports are excellent. Good rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces, Berars and Khandeish, which may put the crop back a little, but will improve the yield. Picking has commenced in the Bengal districts, where there has been no rain. Reports from other districts are very encouraging.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	295	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach	278 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Wurdha Hingunghat	273	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	270	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	266	" 1910.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	262	" "
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	271	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	257	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	265	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Amraoti	257	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Muttia	247	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	233	" "
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	247	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	256	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals	236	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Bengals	243	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals	253	Nov. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals	265	Oct. "
F. G. H. G. Bengals	217	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	12,000 bales.
Total Imports	2,?00

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
7·04	7·01	6·98	6·98	
+11	+12	+11	+11	
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
6·98	6·98	6·98	6·97	6·97
+12	+12	+12	+11	+11

FREIGHTS.

A fair business has been done during the week and rates has been firm throughout. For Hamburg 1,500 tons was done in ready steamers at 14s. 6d.; 625 tons for September loading at 14s. 9d. and 500 tons, February, at 14s. 6d. For Dunkirk 500/600 tons has been done for October at 13s. 6d. to 14s. The Anchor Line booked 550 tons per month, January to May, at 13s. seeds, 13s. 6d. cotton. A line has been booked of about 3,000 tons light seeds for American ports, February, at 15s. and a further 3,000 tons at 16s. 3d. for later shipment. By the Austrian Lloyds business has been done for November and December and rates have advanced. For November to February they now quote 16s. seeds, 17s. cotton with 6d. more for position and 1s. extra for steamers sailing on the 1st of each month. The Hansa Line booked 300 tons for November at 14s. and 15s. and are now asking 16s. November and 15s. December, and 16s. January to May, 1s. less for light seeds. For Picked Ports 500 tons January and 500 tons February has been booked at 14s. 6d. (Havre Hamburg 6d. extra), and 500 tons January to May at 14s. 6d. including Hamburg. The P. and O. has done about 200 tons for October at 12s. 6d., and about 650 tons for November at 11s. for London. They booked further 600 tons November at 12s. and are now asking 12s. 6d., and for December 300/400 tons at 12s. 6d. The Ellerman Line, Liverpool, Marseilles booked 2,000 tons for October at 10s. 6d. light seeds, 11s. cotton. For Genoa, 900 tons, shipment before 15th October, has been done at 15s. seeds, and for November 200 tons at 14s. 6d. The Rubattino booked 125 tons per month, January to May, at 16s. seeds, 17s. cotton, and 250 tons per month at 16s. 6d. seeds, and have now stopped booking.

Messrs. Chugandas and Co. quote :—

	SEPT. Seeds.	SEPT. Cotton.	OCT. Seeds.	OCT. Cotton.
Antwerp	14s. 6d.	15s.	15s.	16s.
Dunkirk	...	...	14s. 6d.	15s.
Havre	...	...	15s. 6d.	17s 6d
Genoa	15s.	17s.	15s. 6d.	16s. 6d.
Hamburg	16s.	17s.	15s. 6d.	16s. 6d.

November same as October; December to May, 14s. 9d.

The following fixtures are reported :—

S.S. "Worsley Hall," Karachi to Hull, October, at 15s.

S.S. "Pruth," Karachi to p. p. at 15s., October loading.

S.S. "Haighhall," Bombay or Karachi to one p. p. November-December at 17s. 2 p. p., 17-6 D/W basis.

Market closes firm.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

Prices have declined during the week and the market has been quiet with little doing, but closes steadier as under with some improvement in the demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 9 6	B. T.
Sept.	" 9 0 6	"
April-May	" 9 4 0	"

RAPESEED :—

The market has been dull with little doing and prices have given way. At the close rates are steady as under:—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs. 6 13 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat	" 7 6 0	"
Ready Yellow Cawnpore	" 7 3 0	"
Brown Delhi, April-May	" 7 2 6	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

This market has also been easier during the week with little doing. Closing rates are:—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 42 0 0
White Khandeish	" 48 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Prices have declined in sympathy with other seeds, and there has been little doing.

We quote :—

September ... Rs. 9 8 0 B. T.

Castorseed :—

The market has ruled quiet and prices are easier as under:—

Ready	Rs. 33 8 0
Sept.-Oct.	" 6 13 0 B. T.

Cottonseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 23 4 0
Dec.-Jan.	" 22 12 0

Mowraseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Sept.-Oct. ... Rs. 5 15 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market has been quiet with little doing and rates have given way about 2 annas per cwt. We quote at the close:—

White Delhi, Sept.	Rs. 5 14 0 B. T.
White-Delhi, April-May	" 5 3 6 "
White Pessi, Sept.	" 5 14 0 "

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	30,577 cwts.
Linseed	15,541 "
Rapeseed	22,804 "
Gingellyseed	9,848 "
Poppyseed	3,117 "
Groundnuts	2,542 "
Castorseed	21,919 "
Rice	120,703 "
Myrabollams	832 "
Cottonseed	34,228 "
Mowraseed	11,464 "
Gram	2,938 "
Joowar	491 "
Maize	496 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—There is a better enquiry and prices are firmer with an advancing tendency.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is steady. There has been a good demand this week and it seems likely to continue. Prices have advanced very little as compared with the rise on the other side, but the position is all round healthier.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market continues steady and the demand is improving. Prices at Home are very firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is steady. There are signs of an improvement in the demand, but home prices are firm.

DHOOTIES :—The market is steady. The demand is improving day by day, and dealers are anxious to make further purchases. Home prices are very firm.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The market here continues steady with little or no change in Rupee rates. The consumption of Yellow metal is fair, but that of copper is still poor.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3 7 0
Rising Sun Brand, New tins, per pair	4 1 0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3 5 0
Ship Brand, New tins, per pair	3 15 0
Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3 1 6
Cobra Brand, New tins, per pair	3 11 6
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	2 15 0
Swan Brand, New tins, per pair	3 9 0
Anchor Cases, per case	......
Silver light 150° cases, per case	5 4 0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bds. repayable (1968)	99-8-0
4 per cent. " Improvement Trust " (1968)	98-8-0
4 per cent. " Municipal Bonds " (1938)	98-0-0
5 per cent. " " (1919)	104-0-0
5 per cent. " " (1925)	111-0-0
5 per cent. " " (1928)	111-0-0
5 per cent. " " (1933)	112-0-0
5 per cent " " (1953)	114-0-0

SHARES.

THE Market is steady but rates are unchanged in many cases, the bulk of business passing being small. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,472 1-2; Bank of India's have declined to Rs. 65, and are steady at that rate; Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 52; the Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are weak at annas 8 premium her share; Bank of Burmah's have been put through at Rs. 110; Press shares have remained steady, Mofussil's at Rs. 770, New Berar's at Rs. 527 1-2, Indian Cotton at Rs. 135; Manmar's at Rs. 267 1-2. In Miscellaneous companies, Badham Pile's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 128; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation New issues have improved to Rs. 435 and Old issues to Rs. 440; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 93 and Prefence have changed hands at Rs. 148 1-2; the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 345 and Preference shares are unchanged and steady as Rs. 290; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have jumped to Rs. 640; Shivrajpur's are weak at Rs. 15 1-2; Bamankua's are quiet at Rs. 8; Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company shares are steady at Rs. 102; Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Ordinary shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 14 and Preference shares at Rs. 59; Thacker's are unchanged at Rs. 285; and Treacher's at Rs. 570. In Mill Companies, Bombay United are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 400; Central India's at Rs. 1,665, Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares at Rs. 1,110 and Crescent's at and above Rs. 92 1-2. Currimbhoy's are at Rs. 950, Davids's at Rs. 410, Emperor Edwards' at Rs. 780, Pazulbhoy Mill shares are at Rs. 227 1-2; Finlay's are weak at Rs. 250, Khandesh at Rs. 1,00) C. D.; Kohinoor's are unchanged at Rs. 725 and Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,550; Maneckji Petit's have improved to Rs. 3,410 X. D.; Morarji Goculdas' are steady at Rs. 3,153; New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 200; Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 80; Southeren Mahratta's are quiet at Rs. 225; Standard's are unchanged at Rs. 1,100 X.D.; Sun Mills have dropped to Rs. 160; Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,250; and Western India's at Rs. 400. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley's have improved to Rs. 427 1-2; Ahmedabad Prantej to Rs. 605; Ahmedabad Dholka's have declined to Rs. 113; Amritsar Patty's old shares are quiet at Rs. 115 and new shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 83. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Secretary of State yesterday sold the whole of twenty lakhs of Council Bills he offered, the price realised being 15 31-32d. He offers another twenty lakhs next week.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—95 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 23 bales wool, E Shivji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—2,600 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gleneden s—201 cwts mustardseed, and 1,000 cwt nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 3,001 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rattenfels s—200 cwts cashewnuts, P Jethabhoy; 6,045 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

Gleneden s—6,045 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—6,026 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros,

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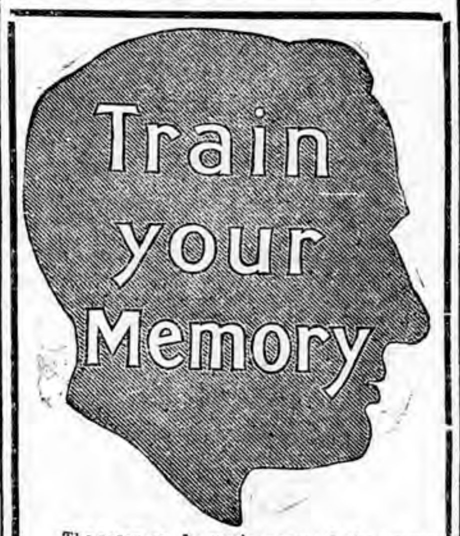

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

PARIS AS A SANATORIUM.

Mr. John Burns knows so many things one is not surprised to hear from his own lips that he knows his Paris. If he knows it as well as he knows London there can be no man better qualified to make a comparison between the two cities. The features of Paris to which Mr. Burns's attention was drawn in the House of Commons were its housing and health. In these respects its superiority to London was suggested during the debate on the Housing and Town Planning Bill. Mr. Burns did well to be surprised that "we should go to Paris for examples of sanitary efficiency." One fears the critics, as Mr. Burns says, have been impressed by a "few more flowers, a little whitewash, and a little stucco." On the outside Paris may be fairer than London—though even this might form subject for argument—but internally we would rather have London. All great cities have their slums, and Paris is no exception. Perhaps we have more slums, but that is because we are a bigger city. No Paris will not serve as an example in respect of sanitation. Where we might copy it with advantage is just where imitation is impossible. The habits of a people are not to be secured by another people, and the Londoner, with all his virtues and abilities, is unable to catch the Parisian's enviable knack of enjoyning himself in small ways. If the Englishman could fix his mind on gudgeon fishing in his hours of ease he might very well become a more contented man. But then, would he have built up the British Empire?

AN ANNUAL BIRD DAY.

We are glad to see that the proposal for an annual "Bird Day" has taken shape in the Commonwealth of Australia, and that the carrying out of the idea has been received with sympathetic interest. So much we read in the "Herald" of Melbourne, it was an article in that paper which first suggested that a Bird Day should be celebrated in the State schools. The article was favourably commented upon by leading ornithologists and educationists, and subsequently the suggestion was adopted by the Education Department. The first celebration is to take place early in spring this year. We understand from the some source that increased interest is being taken in bird protection in Australia, and that the Australasian Ornithologists' Union is doing admirable work to put an end to the trade in rare and beautiful plumes.

THE LONGEVITY OF BIRDS,

The Duchess of Bedford, in the August number of "British Birds," gives some remarkable instances of longevity among birds in her own collection. A Barbary dove which has been in the Duchess's possession for fifteen years was left her by an old woman who also owned it for fifteen years and who always said it was an old bird when it was given to her. A Chinese goose has been in the possession of the family for fifty-seven years. A pintail drake which the Duchess bought twenty years ago when it was an adult bird still survives, and a few years ago she had in her possession the last of the white-tailed eagles bred in Galloway. The bird was taken from the nest in 1852 and died in 1900. "It was chained by the leg to a small hutch," says the Duchess, "and lived forty-eight years under these miserable conditions."

DURABILITY OF IRON VESSELS.

Modern war-vessels become absolete with ruinous rapidity: but the mercantile marine, as a writer in "Chambers's Journal" points out, shows many instances of iron vessels now in regular service at ages rivalling those of the ancient timber fabrics. Readers will recall the disastrous wreck of the New Zealand Union Company's steamer "Penguin" on Cape Terawhiti in February; but it will surprise many to learn that this vessel was built on the Clyde as far back as 1854 by Tod and MacGregor, the historic builders of Jules Verne's famous blockade-runner. The same year saw the graceful "Iona," still accounted a model craft, take the water from J. and G. Thomson's yard.

OTHER VETERANS.

In 1853 the "Lough Foyle" was launched by Barr, Glasgow, in 1846 the *Mary Jane* by d and MacGregor, and in 1844 the "Edinrg Castle" by Smith and Rodger. These ckets, under other and well-known names, are still in active service, and are to all appearance as stanch now as when they were launched over half a century ago, though the firms who built them have long since disappeared. Steel vessels have yet to prove their relative durability, as the oldest example now running is probably the comparatively youthful and popular Royal Mail steamer "Columba," built in 1878 of mild steel from the mills of the Steel Company of Scotland.

RURAL NORWOOD.

The late Mr. G. Manville Fenn, in recalling the London of his boyhood, remembered Norwood as a place in the country to which his father's family removed from Pimlico by doctor's orders. It was reached by the Croydon coach, which passed up and down Tulse Hill, then lit by oil-lamps. Young Fenn, with his boy companions, used to roarn in Dulwich Wood, pick roses at Anerley, and make long excursions with a bottle to fetch the mineral water of the spring near Norbury Farm. At Dulwich there was a millpond, out of whose depths "the great fat carp used to fling themselves on sunny days bright out of the water, to fall back with a tremendous splash."

AN HONOURED OCTOGENARIAN.

The eighty-sixth birthday of Dr. Goldwin Smith brought from all quarters of the Dominion, and from beyond the seas, messages of congratulation and good will. "The Grange" and its master are an English home and host in one of the quiet corners of the most "commercial" city in Canada. "The homage paid to Dr. Smith," says the "Canadian Courier," "is one which has been evoked by his sincere and lofty personality, as much as by his profound erudition. Those who are opposed strongly to his political views are quite as cordial in expressions of friendly admiration as those who are in sympathy with them." There is no other citizen of the Dominion, our contemporary adds, who has held the commanding place in letters which has belonged for nearly half a century to Dr. Goldwin Smith.

ONE WHO REMEMBERED SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Mr. J. H. Anderson, who has just died at Hawick at the age of ninety, had an interesting recollection of an interview with Sir Walter Scott. While attending a school in Buckholmside, John and some of his companions played truant in order to see a big flood on the Tweed. Going round by Melrose Bridge, they walked up by Abbotsford, when they met Sir Walter on his Highland pony. The great novelist usually spoke to children he met, and, according to John, he addressed this band of truants in broad Scotch, thus: "Boys, are ye no feared ye'll be drooned? Do ye no see the water has been aroon' the haugh? Ye maun tak' care o' yersels and no fa' into the water." Sir Walter gave the boys a sixpence, and asked them to "eat a hap at Melrose Brig Toll."

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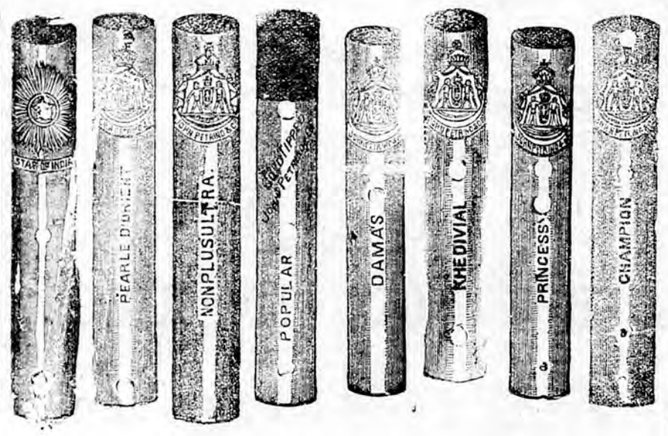

Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100. Rs.	2-8
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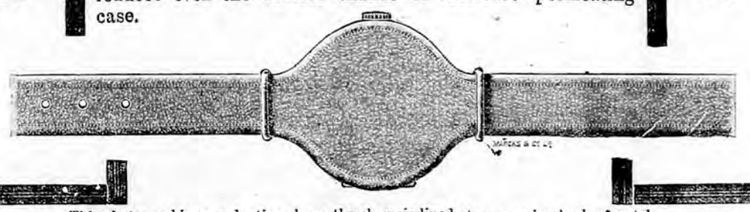

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BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

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SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

For Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days, Rs. 3-8.

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bumbay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.